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Gold Closed, in New York Last Evening at 142

The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

Cedar Camphor

Sold at Fleming's Patent Medicine Depot.

Notice—Sale of Tickets.

The sale of reserved seats to Kotow and Wehli's Concerts will commence at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, 4th inst., at Mellor's music store, 81 Wood street.

Country Merchants

Will find at J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street, full lines bleached and unbleached muslins, including stout cr's. Also, prints in all the various makes, tickings, denims, stripes, checks, cloths, cassimeres, sattinets, tweeds, meltons, ermines, jeans, cottonades, and a full stock of cloaks, shawls, dress goods &c., which they will sell at prices that defy competition.

A Scramble to Surrender.

There is a general scramble among the rebels to surrender by armies, detachments, bands and squads. Their occupation is indeed gone. In the foreground, (or background, if you choose,) is Jeff. Davis, with his plunder, a fugitive, his face turned towards the Mississippi. There will be no more fighting, except possibly on a small scale in Texas, or with guerrillas. Even they are trying to make terms, and there is no prospect of that description of warfare continuing long.

Every One Says Prices are Down.

Gold is down. Wm. Fleming, No. 18 Wood street, has reduced the price of his hats and caps, in accordance with the times, and all who wish to take advantage of the reduction to secure a fine, fashionable hat or cap, would do well to call without delay at the fashionable and popular establishment of Wm. Fleming, No. 18, Wood street. The most complete assortment of gents' fine silk hats, fine French felt, cloth and cassimere hats, men's and boy's cloth and cassimere caps, ladies' and misses hats trimmed and untrimmed.

P. S.—Country merchants are invited to call and examine our stock, as we sell at the lowest New York and Philadelphia prices.

Opinion of an Old Merchant.

The views and opinions of men long and favorably known to the community, on any subject of general interest, are perused by the reading public with much attention, furnishing as they do an excellent opportunity to judge of the merits of any article of merchandise, by the practical test of actual experience by disinterested parties, and thus serving as a guide to those contemplating purchases. We annex a letter by a well-known Pittsburgh business man, Geo. R. White, Esq., our oldest and leading dry goods merchant—the "Stewart," of Pittsburgh:

MESSRS. KLEBER & BRO.:—You have asked my opinion as to the quality, tone and durability of my Parlor Grand Steinway Piano. It has been in use in my family for about two years. My daughters are delighted with it; its tone is perfection, and they would not exchange this instrument for any other make whatever. GEO. R. WHITE.

United States and Spain.

It appears that the pack of assassins, most of whom are now in custody, depended for safety upon the hope of reaching the Spanish possessions, owing to the fact that no extradition treaty exists between this country and Spain. This fact recalls the comparatively recent case of ARGUELLES, who was returned to the Spanish authorities from New York, by the act of Secretary SEWARD. At the time, much severe criticism was made on the conduct of Secretary SEWARD in reference to this case, but the circumstances which have transpired since prove that the accomplished Secretary probably intended to provide for the cases which might arise out of the rebellion. A case in point has arisen, and although no extradition treaty may exist, the manner in which the arrangements for the delivery of ARGUELLES were made and carried out, must warrant us in claiming at the hands of the Spanish Government a reciprocity of conduct at any time when an exigency may require us to follow great criminals into Spanish territory. We do not suppose that Secretary SEWARD exerted himself for the delivery of ARGUELLES without some solemn purpose having in view the interest of our own government. The calculation of the head of assassins, or even of JEFF. DAVIS, was therefore shallow, to say the least, for diplomacy has closed that back door.

Major Thomas Gibson.

In February last, Major THOMAS GIBSON, of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, from this city, with a detachment of mounted men, was sent on an expedition from Gen. SHERIDAN's camp, in the Shenandoah valley, towards Upperville. After having successfully accomplished the object of the expedition, the command, in returning, were attacked in a gap of the mountain by a force of rebels, and our men not being properly armed were routed. Our loss was seven killed, sixteen wounded and forty-six missing. The New York *Tribune* and other papers, in giving an account of the affair, reflected unjustly upon Major GIBSON, who demanded a Court of Inquiry, which was granted. The evidence in the case not only completely exonerates Major GIBSON from all censure, but reflects credit upon his skill and bravery in the action. The finding of the court, which we append, we are gratified to see, is highly commendatory of Major GIBSON:

CAMP SECOND CAVALRY DIVISION, }
NEAR WINCHESTER, VA., March 25, 1865. }

The Court of Inquiry convened by special order No. 46, Headquarters 2d Division, March 6th, 1865, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, do not attach any blame to Major General TORBERT for the failure of the expedition of which he had command, on the 18th and 19th of February.

That the defeat of his party was occasioned by circumstances over which he had no control, and his conduct in the fight was all that could be expected of him; and any officer commanding a party who were not properly armed.

It be the opinion of the Court that, had Major Gibson's orders been properly delivered and carried out, the expedition would have been very successful.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
JOHN F. VINAL,
Lieut. Col., President.
CHARLES G. OTIS,
Major 21st N. Y. Cavalry.
THOMAS D. GERE,
1st Lieut. & A. A. D. C., Recorder.

To Major WILL RUMSAY.
Official copy:—THOS. D. GERE, A. A. D. C. and Recorder.

GENERAL SHERMAN.—So far as anything has appeared throwing light upon his course, it would seem that he acted upon his own judgment, and did about what he thought was best. The document he signed simply reflected his idea of the way the war should end. He does not pretend he was justified by his orders in negotiating with the rebels; so that what he did was not only so wrong-headed and wrong-hearted that a single man has yet supported it, but it was done in defiance of orders. Bad enough, it must be conceded.

TELEGRAPH TO BROWNSVILLE.—Brownsville, Fayette county, is now in telegraphic communication with Pittsburgh, as will be seen by the following dispatch received last night:

To Editor of Pittsburgh Commercial.
BROWNSVILLE, PA., May 1.

The telegraph office of the line connecting with the United States Telegraph Company, was opened at this place this evening at nine o'clock, the line working well. Several congratulatory and complimentary messages were forwarded and received.

JASON BAKER, Mayor.

JEFF. DAVIS.—When JEFF. heard of the disapproval of SHERMAN'S agreement, he started for parts unknown. The belief is entertained that he will not be able to reach the Mississippi. A letter received in Washington, dated Porto Rico, April 12th, says DAVIS had rented a residence there, formerly occupied by a prominent foreign official.

DAVIS AND HIS GOLD.—It is now asserted that DAVIS has but $300,000 with him. Whatever the amount is, the moment will come unless justice is thwarted, when he will be willing to give it all to be placed beyond the reach of his old associate, ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE WORK ON HAND.—Having conquered the rebellion Gen. GRANT has gone to work to reduce the army as speedily as possible and the public expenses. It is a good thing to have one who does his work so thoroughly, engaged at his business.

BOOTH'S BODY.—Speaking of the different reports as to the disposition made of Booth's remains, the New York *Post* remarks: "The probability is that they have been decently interred by the authorities in some obscure spot, of which the public will never be informed."

The California papers record several earthquake shocks lately, and Mount Baker is now in a state of active eruption, its formerly sharp peak being flattened down a thousand or fifteen hundred feet.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1865. NO. 199.

OIL INTELLIGENCE.

STRIKE IN THE CLARION REGIONS.

ACTIVITY ON THE MAHONING.

We have reliable information that the parties engaged in sinking the well on Deer Creek, a short distance from its mouth, have struck a first-rate show of oil at a depth of between two hundred and two hundred and fifty feet. This well is situated about six miles from the town of Clarion, and will prove to its fortunate possessors an ample fortune. Lands in that vicinity will certainly advance in price under the news of this strike, but they are still sold at reasonable prices.

The Dunkard oil regions still continue to send down their liquid treasure in large quantities to this city. On Sunday, the steamer Franklin brought down from the Ross well, on the Dunkard, two hundred, and the steamer Telegraph brought down from the Wiley well one hundred barrels—total, three hundred barrels.

Lawrence County Regions.

Great activity prevails along the Mahoning Valley, in Lawrence county. The Kissick & Bryson well, depth 600 feet, which was abandoned in 1861, and in which some oil was obtained, is about to be re-occupied. Several gallons of oil are taken daily from the Thompson well, which is now about to be worked by the Ashton Company. The M'Bride well, on the Shaw farm, at a depth of three hundred and fifty seven feet, is now yielding two barrels of oil daily, of the lubricating quality. The Strawbridge or Pioneer well is about to be reworked, and the tools which fell into it are to be removed, when it will doubtless prove a paying well. Several gallons of oil are taken daily from the well of the McClintock and Mahoning Company; the Company have another well going down, now one hundred feet deep. Seymour & Co., on the Lonely farm, have two wells going down—one 400 and the other 700 feet. The Pittsburgh well is 600 feet deep, and yields a small quantity of oil daily of a dark green color. The Crowther well is 800 feet deep and prospects good. The Mahoning Company have three wells down and have had a show of oil. More or less oil has been obtained in all the wells sunk to a moderate depth on the Mahoning, and there is every reason to believe it good territory.

Crawford County Wells.

We learn that the Clappville Petroleum Company, on the 224, struck oil at a depth of five hundred and sixty feet, in their well on the east branch of Muddy creek, two miles north of Clappville. The strike was made just before entering the third sand rock, and the evidences are that a valuable well will be obtained after passing through the third sand rock. Parties engaged in putting down a well on the Townley farm, on Woodcock creek, report excellent indications at the depth of seventy feet. Several experienced oil men are boring at various points on Woodcock, and represent the indications equal to those found in the most noted petroleum lands.

Venango County Wells.

The Moorehead well on Pithole creek, which was pumping fifty barrels of oil per day, with indications of a speedy flow, has been destroyed by fire, together with two tanks, containing about fifteen hundred barrels of oil, the engine house and derrick. Two wells going down on the Southside of Titusville, have reached a depth of about four hundred and fifty feet, with good indications. The M'Kelvey well on the Patterson farm, about a quarter of a mile up Bull Run, it is said now yields one hundred and four barrels of oil per day. Five thousand barrels of lubricating oil from the new well on West Hickory have been sold for $70,000. The Dunsmore Oil Company have struck two wells on the M'Elhany farm, one of sixty and the other of seventy-five barrels.

General Oil Items.

A company has been organized in Blairsville to commence operations for boring for oil at the Donley Well, on the Conemaugh, near the "Pack Saddle."

The Toronto *Globe* is convinced that "the oil region of Canada West will prove a source of immense wealth to many, who may be engaged in the petroleum trade, and lucrative to the Province as a whole." The region where oil has been developed by boring, is around Petrolia, Oil Springs and along the Thames, a little south of Bothwell. Oil land sells at from $250 to $1,000 per acre.

The following decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is of interest to oil men: "If an owner of land sells merely the privilege of boring for oil, the amount received is to be credited income. If he leases his land for any number of years, the amount received is in the nature of rent, and is taxable as income for the year when received. And the case is the same where a lease for life is given."

There are conflicting reports regarding the alleged existence of petroleum in California. One well informed correspondent says it has yet to be demonstrated that genuine petroleum exists in that State, and that many competent geologists and practical men, thoroughly acquainted with the country, doubt its presence. Large deposits of asphaltum, more or less pure, exist on the sea shore, but the attempt to produce good merchantable refining oil out of it has all signally failed. It is also admitted that there are undoubtedly springs in various parts of the state, from which a fluid, resembling in some degree the petroleum of the East, is discharged in greater or less quantities—generally less.

On the contrary, another correspondent announces the discovery of oil in Napa county, near Napa city, and says of its se who have examined it, that coal oil in every case, city and wagon rut of the swamp for an area of ten acres. On probing the ground, or handling the slimy ooze with the hands a strong kerosene smell is perceptible, and on agitating the water on which the blue scum of oil floats an immediate effervescence is displayed with the peculiar odor already mentioned. Los Angeles county is also said to be rich in oil of a lubricating quality.

Railway Matters.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The Atlantic and Great Western Railway have constructed over four hundred miles of railroad in three years, which is considered the quickest work on record. The earnings of the road, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, including the branches to Cleveland and Franklin, and that of those leased lines, has been, exclusive of Erie bonus and mileage of cars and engines due to the Company, in January, $494,755, in February, $583,197, and in March, $449,854. Total, $1,187,277.

LAWRENCE RAILROAD.—Work on this road is progressing rapidly; the largest portion of the grading is done between the junction of the New Castle and Beaver Valley road and Lowell. Some track has been laid, on the east end of the road, and it will not be long until the locomotive will be running up the Mahoning Valley.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.—Trains over the Northern Central Railway commenced regular through trips to Baltimore on the 24th ult., from Elmira, the bridge at Williamsport having been restored and made safe for the passage of trains. Trains over the Philadelphia and Erie Railway have also resumed their running, the entire length of the road.

PROTECTION OF LIFE.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday last gives the following concerning an interesting experiment made on Chestnut street, with a patent arrangement for preventing accidents on Passenger Railways: "The Fifth street Company had consented to attach to one of their cars, a contrivance consisting of an iron shoe, arranged with lever, and spring, in such a way that while it will pass over an immovable obstruction, any movable article is pressed from the track. In order to show the value of the invention, yesterday, one of the patentees placed himself across the rail, and allowed the wheel of the car to reach him. Instead of passing over his body, the shoe threw him to one side, and out of harm's way. The experiment was repeated several times, and proved that the invention is one of great value, both to the public and the company."

INCREASED RAILROAD BUSINESS.—The increased business on railroads since the war began has been very large. The Chicago and Alton earned in 1860, $968,641, against $2,661,344 in 1864, an increase of 183 per cent. The Chicago and Rock Island, $1,181,003 in 1860, against $2,893,456 in 1864, an increase of 180 per cent. The Cleveland and Toledo, $889,499 in 1860 against $1,942,965 in 1864, an increase of 119 per cent. The Erie road $4,961,049 in 1859, against $13,172,889 in 1864, an increase in five years of 183 per cent. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana $1,754,819, against $4,077,744 in 1864, an increase 126 per cent. The N. Y. Central, $6,308,703 in 1859, against $11,969,933 in 1863, an increase of 75 per cent, in four years, and the following year, 1864, will show a great increase over 1863. The Philadelphia and Reading, $2,735,385 in 1859, against $6,824,068 in 1863, an increase of 151 per cent.; and the report for 1864 will give an increase of 200 per cent. over 1859. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, $2,335,364 in 1859, against $5,152,854 in 1863, an increase of 119 per cent. in four years, and for 1864 the increase will be over 200 per cent. over 1859.

THE LARGEST RAILWAY BRIDGE IN THE WORLD.—The proposed bridge which is to carry the South Wales and Great Western Direct Railway, in England, across the river Severn, near to Chepstow, is, according to the design of Messrs. Fowler and Fulton, the engineers, to be two miles and a quarter in length, and is to have sufficient headway to permit masts of ships of 122 feet in length to pass under when the surface of the river is at the level of mean tide, so as in no way to impede navigation.

Gen. Pillow, it is said, wants to take the amnesty and return to Columbia, where he had a large property and seven hundred slaves, all of whom have fled. If he is to be allowed to do so, why chase Jeff. Davis?

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Chief Justice Chase's Departure

His Mission an Important One.

Union Soldiers Going to Mexico.

Army of Potomac En Route to Washton to be Mustered Out.

Attempt to Burn Ford's Theatre.

Union Men of New Orleans Joining the Secessionists.

Continued Illness of Mrs. Lincoln.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

Chief Justice Chase and daughter, W. P. Wheelan, Government Supervising Agent of the Treasury Department, Whiteland Reid, Esq., and several newly appointed Treasury agents, left here this evening on a special boat, and will visit Norfolk, Newbern, Wilmington, Charleston, Port Royal, Beaufort, Savannah, Fernandina, St. Augustine, Key West, Mobile, New Orleans, Baton Rouge and various other cities on the Mississippi. The trip will occupying from a month to six weeks. Chief Justice Chase's mission is an important one. Mr. Wheeler's mission is to enforce the new trade regulations and to attend to the disposition of captured and abandoned property, &c.

Gen. Lee, after his surrender, wrote to Gen. Johnston that further resistence would be useless, and advising him to follow suit, &c.

It is said that a large number of Union soldiers are going to Mexico to enlist in the Liberal cause, and several recruiting agents are here quietly at work for that purpose.

The army of the Potomac is coming to this city by way of Fredericksburg. A large number of this army is to be mustered out of the service. Sherman's army is to come to Richmond and there be mustered out.

Seventy-six rebel flags, captured from the rebel army in Northern Virginia, were formally presented to the War Department today by General Gibbon.

Information has been received here that Jake Thompson and his co-conspirators have left Canada for Europe.

An attempt was made early this morning by an incendiary to burn Ford's theatre. The fire was discovered in time to prevent any serious damage.

A letter from New Orleans, received here today by a prominent member of Congress, says the pro-slavery Union men of that city are gravitating toward the secessionists, and that they will not together hereafter against the unconditional anti-slavery Union party, unless some change is made in the city government.

Forty-nine rebel officers were sent from here to-day to Sandusky, Ohio.

Mrs. Lincoln is still unable to leave her room, in fact scarcely able to rise from her bed. She looks pale and haggard, and fears are entertained if she will ever regain her former health.

It will probably be several weeks before President Johnson takes up his quarters in the White House. The building is to be refurnished and repainted.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Important Order of General Howard.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 25.

The Army of Tennessee and the Army of Georgia will immediately take their departure from here in a day or two for Richmond, Va. The Army of the Ohio, Gen. Schofield commanding, consisting of the 23d and 10th Corps, will remain, and it will be distributed as a garrison force throughout the State. Holden, editor of the Raleigh *Standard*, who has suggested as Governor of the State, has decided against the restoration to power of Gov. Vance and the existing legislature. The approval of a new election, the adoption of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery and recognizing the constitution of the United States as paramount to any State Constitution.

Gen. Johnston's army are to deliver up their arms to the United States authorities at Greensboro.

The following order has been issued by Gen. Howard: Headquarters Army of Tennessee, Raleigh, N. C., April 27, 1865.—To the CHIEFS along the Routes of March: It is requested that you remain at your homes as much as possible while the columns are passing by. Hostilities having ceased, promiscuous foraging is prohibited. The necessary supplies, in addition to what the army transports, will be procured from the line of march. Quartermasters and commissaries will be instructed to pay the cash or furnish proper vouchers. Citizens will do well to call the officers commanding guards, patrols, &c., in every possible way to apprehend and bring to punishment any of their number who may seperate himself from the column. Every sort of precaution will be taken by our officers under the march order of 26th inst., and it is hoped that the great terror which prevailed during the time of active operations will cease. It being impossible to transport sufficient rations for an extended march, our officers have been requested to discourage refugees from following the army. Especially will no refugees in any direction be turned back, and precludes the former necessity of refugees accompanying or following us. Respectfully,

O. O. HOWARD, Maj. Gen.

Paroled Rebel Officers at Norfolk.

NEW YORK, May 1.

The steamer Illinois arrived from Norfolk with the 4th regiment of Ohio volunteers, Col. Thornton, *en route* for St. Louis. Paroled rebel officers and privates are daily arriving at Norfolk, taking the oath of allegiance and returning to their homes.

SUCCESSFUL FEDERAL EXPEDITION

Rebel Officers and Men Captured.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

A cting Master Fitzpatrick, commanding the United States steamer Syren, reports to the Navy Department, under date of April 24, off Randolph, Tennessee, that on the 19th ult, an expedition under command of Brigadier General Osborn started from Brownsville, in three columns; one from Randolph, one by way of Hatchie River, and one from Fulton, Tennessee. They returned on the 23d, having been successful in the capture of general officers and men. General Shelby's Adjutant was killed. One of the men captured was the fellow who has been guarding Luxton. He confessed to having burned the St. Paul, and to killing one man on board of her. General Osborne hung him to a cotton-wood tree at Randolph, and left his body hanging. His proper name was Wilcox. The steamers Anna Everton and Guelph were not burned by the guerrillas. They came out of the Hatchie River safe.

Funeral of Dr. Valentine Mott.

NEW YORK, May 1.

The funeral of Dr. Valentine Mott took place yesterday. The church and street in front was filled by an immense crowd. Gen. Scott and George Bancroft were among the pall bearers. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery, followed by a long train of carriages, in which were numerous friends of the deceased.

Order of Gen. Halleck at Richmond.

NEW YORK, May 1.

Gen. Halleck has issued an order at Richmond to the effect that no person is allowed to transact business without taking the oath of allegiance.

MAXIMILLIAN.—Letters by the last steamer say that the abandonment of Maximillian is an expected event. It is asserted, on good authority, that the debt of the new Mexican Emperor—we cannot say of Mexico itself—to France alone, for military services rendered, was, to the end of March, $25,000,000 sterling and increasing at the rate of £1,000,000 a month says a letter writer: Yet, amid all this complication, and with an empire having in its very heart the germs of dissolution, we have projectors and promoters of a "new Mexican loan," expatiating in glowing terms upon the inexhaustible mineral riches of Mexico. No doubt this is so, but are they available, and when available even to convey ance to the seaboard, will the Mexicans (and perhaps their American allies) permit their shipment for such a purpose? Already we are told the Maximilian Government costs about five times as much as the Juarez did, and that its expenditure is daily increasing out of all proportion to the revenue, actual or prospective. Surely John Bull is not as verdant as to empty his coffers to bolster up the credit of the tottering, insolvent and moribund Mexican Empire.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Restoration of Order Throughout the South.

Gen. Sherman's Army Preparing to March Homeward.

Reward for Booth's Accomplices.

Sheridan's Troops in Washington.

THEY ARE EN ROUTE FOR TEXAS.

NEW YORK, May 1.

The *Post's* special says: President Johnson and cabinet are considering measures for the restoration of order throughout the South.

Another proclamation will be issued in a few days for the purpose of encouraging trade and commerce.

Preparations for retrenchment are going on. Sherman's army is preparing to march homeward. Part of Sherman's staff arrived here to-day. The troops will return by land.

The authorities of Prince George's county, Maryland, offer two thousand dollars reward for the arrest of any accomplices of Booth within the limits of that county.

The *Commercial's* Washington correspondent says Sheridan's troopers are in that city dismounted. They say they are *en route* for Texas; and meantime are having a jolly time.

NEW YORK, May 1.

The *Times'* Washington special says: There is nothing definite as to the probable whereabouts of Jeff Davis or the route he has taken. It is believed that he is traveling in cog. en route for Texas, and will be captured before he gets there.

From information received to-day it appears the delay in the first negotiations between Sherman and Johnston was occasioned solely by the attempt on the part of Davis to include himself in the capitulation.

The Tribune's special says:—All clerks, save four in the bureau of enrollment and desertion, of the War Department, had notice last evening that their services would be no longer required.

The *Herald's* special says:—Yesterday the military commission began the trial of seven conspirators for Confederate notes and bonds, who came here from the South after the capture of Columbia by Sherman. They are all young Confederates, who entered the service of the rebel Treasury Department from Scotland in 1862. They are defended on the ground that they are entitled to the amnesty terms of the President's proclamation of March 14th, provided that such domiciled aliens who should leave the South within twelve days should be free from prosecution.

The same special says: Hon. Benj. G. Harris, Member of Congress from Mississippi, 1857-61, was arrested on Thursday last by Maj. Wallace of Gen. Augur's staff, in Washington, and committed to the Old Capitol prison, charged with having taken the oath of allegiance and uttering treasonable words. Mr. Harris, it is said, is not accompanied by any of his command.

Imboden is now in for the South, but was reprimanded in the surrender. Gen. Mosby is still at large, but without command. Some of those he enlisted as his most trusty men are now on the rank and file of the Union army. The farmers in the upper valley feel so far assured of immediate peace as to commence putting seed in the ground. Little grain was sowed last fall, and under the wheat crop will be light. Indian corn, and vegetables of all kinds can be raised with certainty although the supply will be sufficient for next winter's consumption.

The *World's* special from Raleigh of the 27th, says:—As rebel officers here have not accepted the previous terms would be accepted. Washington, they were not surprised to find several articles missing on their return to their camp. Gen. Johnston's particular request, no civilian's were present. He still rigidly remained absent from the Conference, and Grant did the same.

The whole of the proceedings have been conducted by Sherman.

The rebel officers remained outside discussing the several battles in which they had been opposing each other. After a long interview the conference broke up with the result expected.

Desertions have been enormous within the past week from the rebels. The country around Greensboro is full of stragglers from the Carolina army and paroled men from Lee's army.

The Tribune says that Secretary Seward's private Chase is about to visit North Carolina, and will extend his visit to other insurrectionary States.

This is regarded as indicating the restoration of Federal Courts when confiscation law can be enforced.

FRANCE AND MAXIMILIAN.

Chance of a War with the United States.

The French legislators, at least some of the ablest of them, warmly oppose the French expedition to Mexico, and some fears of war with the United States are entertained. The following extracts from the leading newspapers of Paris, indicate the public feeling on the question of probability of a war with the United States:

[From the Paris Debates, April 8.]

The more this adventure—for thus has been correctly described, in our opinion, the expedition to Mexico—is parsed, the greater difficulty there is to foresee its termination, at least M. Rouher has only raised with a very distant hand the veil which conceals the future. M. Rouher spoke eloquently, as he always does, and the Chamber once more listened to an excellent speech, but pulling aside the obscure veil which the ministers draped, we doubt whether they procured much in the way instruction. The criticisms direct against the expedition by M. Favre and M. Picard were in general sufficiently substantial to resist the refutations brought against them. Now we have the capture of Mexico, which was last year represented to us as being nearly pacified, still leaves much to be done, and chiefly, the whole State of Oajaca, recently understood, furnishes a proof of this, and now a campaign in Sonora in the North of Mexico, has to be made and no difficulty in showing the necessity for new expeditions; but what conclusion is to be drawn from all this? Where is the establishment of the new empire encounters such difficulties? In that portion even which is materially quiet the quarrels of the government with the clergy, and with the nobility, are not any one. All these are reasons for opposing the immediate recall of our troops, but if we are still in Mexico when peace is signed between the North and South of the great American Republic may we not fear that we shall find ourselves face to face with the United States? The Minister of State and M. Certa certainly assert that this danger is purely imaginary; but that assurance, which we shall be glad to see confirmed by events, is only slave for the present the very limited value of a personal opinion. To these various objections, of an undoubtedly serious character, no conclusive answer, we are bound to say, has yet been given.

[From the Paris La Temps, April 14.]

M. Picard was condemned to be more correct in his premises than in his conclusions, while the contrary was destined to occur to M. Rouher. The Minister of State, in order to justify the continuation of an onerous enterprise, was led to present it under colors decidedly too brilliant. Everything was defended; and that the government was led on by events further than it originally intended was not admitted. From the very beginning the conduct of the administration in this affair is represented as having been dictated by justice, necessity, and a sound policy. The same is the case as to the future; everything looks promising, the capitalists are disputing for the Mexican loan, and France has nothing to fear from the United States; in fact, the foundation of the new empire will be one of the greatest events of the present century. For the future such assurance as apology is an unfortunate necessity. One thing seems clear to us: if the Mexican expedition had been accompanied, no state of affairs could be easily found to substantiate the responsibility. To have admitted so much would have been, perhaps, a graceful act. It is not a triumph which is to be celebrated, but rather a bill of identity to ask from the country.

[From the Opinion Nationale, April 14.]

There are several points in which M. Certa's memory seems to serve him somewhat badly; we will only allude to a few. 1. He states that at two recent periods the province of Scotia and the estates belonging to the convents were offered by M. Juarez to the American Government for a sum of seventy-five millions, and that they had been twice refused. This assertion is absolutely incorrect. No proposition of the kind was ever spoken of at Washington. The only negotiation that took place between the two governments was with reference to a loan often millions of piastres. This demand, which was made shortly after the election of M. Juarez, in 1861, was not acceded to by the United States. 2. According to M. Certa, "the amount of the Scotia is not known." Official figures enable us to affirm that the army in question consists of twenty-six per cent. of native Americans, nineteen per cent. of nationalized foreigners, and twenty-five per cent. of real foreigners. 3. M. Certa treats the history of the United States a little too much like M. Ollivier deals with the history of Louis XVI., when he (the former) says: "It is known with what precipitation and on what conditions Gen. Jackson made peace with Mexico." The peace in question, concluded on the 2d of February, 1848, was ratified on the 30th of May in the same year; and Gen. Jackson President for the second time, from 1832 to 1837, died in 1845. We did not dwell any longer on those errors.

SECOND EDITION

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Pres't. Lincoln's Funeral.

Departure of the Remains from Indianapolis.

Scenes Along the Route.

THEIR ARRIVAL IN CHICAGO.

APPEARANCE OF THE CITY.

Highly Interesting Ceremonies.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 30.

The remains were escorted to the cars at midnight and left Indianapolis for Chicago, which city we expect to reach by noon to-morrow. Mr. R. N. Rice, the Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, has furnished four elegant sleeping cars, two baggage cars and baggage cars, three, with the engine, are tastefully clothed with mourning. He personally superintends the movements.

MONDAY, 1 P. M.—We are now slowly passing the village of Whitestown. A number of young ladies are drawn up in line, dressed in white with black sashes. Large bonfires were burning in the rain.

LAFAYETTE, 2½.—The houses on each side of the track are illuminated, and here, as elsewhere, badges of mourning and draped flags are prominent. Bonfires blaze, bells toll and the funeral strain of music is heard. The people assemble in large numbers at all the stations to view the train.

MICHIGAN CITY, May 1.

The train stops under a beautiful temporary structure twelve feet wide, and the Ionic columns fourteen feet high, from these spring a succession of figures in Gothic style, arches trimmed with black and white and ornamented with evergreens and national colors. Near by this, continuation of arches and six-teen flags, one for each State. They sang Old Hundred, concluding with the Doxology. They hold their hands flags. In the midst of the folds of the National flag is a lady representing the Goddess of Liberty.

Our party when it started from Indianapolis was increased by Senator Lane and Representative Colfax, and they are accompanied by the following gentlemen of Governor Morton's staff, viz: General Barnett, Colonel Chapman, Adjutant General Lowell, General Mansfield, Colonel Holloway, Colonel Fryberger, O. H. Jacobs, John M. Lewis, of the U. S. Supreme Court, Reporter Townshall and T. B. Harbaugh, of the Evening Journal, Indianapolis.

Governor Morton was detained from New Market, where he went to parole the troops belonging to Imboden and Rosser. The latter refused to surrender and has left for Texas. Governor Morton is not accompanied by any of his command.

Imboden is now in for the South, but was reprimanded in the surrender. Gen. Mosby is still at large, but without command. Some of those he enlisted as his most trusty men are now on the rank and file of the Union army. The farmers in the upper valley feel so far assured of immediate peace as to commence putting seed in the ground. Little grain was sowed last fall, and under the wheat crop will be light. Indian corn, and vegetables of all kinds can be raised with certainty although the supply will be sufficient for next winter's consumption.

The *World's* special from Raleigh of the 27th, says:—As rebel officers here have not accepted the previous terms would be accepted. Washington, they were not surprised to find several articles missing on their return to their camp. Gen. Johnston's particular request, no civilian's were present. He still rigidly remained absent from the Conference, and Grant did the same.

The whole of the proceedings have been conducted by Sherman.

The rebel officers remained outside discussing the several battles in which they had been opposing each other. After a long interview the conference broke up with the result expected.

Desertions have been enormous within the past week from the rebels. The country around Greensboro is full of stragglers from the Carolina army and paroled men from Lee's army.

The Tribune says that Secretary Seward's private Chase is about to visit North Carolina, and will extend his visit to other insurrectionary States.

This is regarded as indicating the restoration of Federal Courts when confiscation law can be enforced.

VERY LATEST.

Assassination Conspiracy.

Arrest of Parties Implicated.

THREE HUNDRED IN CUSTODY.

Organization of Banks in States that have been in Rebellion.

The Capture of Booth.

Who Will Receive the Reward?

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

In the further progress of the preliminary examinations as to the assassination conspiracy, arrests are continually being made, and thus far the whole number taken into custody will reach nearly three hundred. The trial of those conspirators will probably be commenced to-morrow, before a military commission, and if upon the hearing the same facts are brought out that have been disclosed in the preliminary examinations, the magnitude of the plot will astonish the whole country.

It is not true, as reported, that Harold has been tried. His trial is set for to-morrow.

In the organization of National banks in states that have been in rebellion, the Comptroller of the Currency, conforming to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, will require from applicants who have been residents in those States, during the rebellion, the oath of allegiance to be filed with the papers, in order that it may appear that the parties are qualified to unite in the organization of a bank, and not under such disabilities as would prevent the granting of a franchise to them. The organization of any bank it is necessary that at least three-fourths of the directors should have been residents of the State where the bank is located, one year prior to its organization. Banks will not be organized, nor papers received for organization in any place not fully under the control of the Government.

There is a small bit of a quarrel in embryo here among detectives and others about the division of the reward for the capture of Booth. Several of those who were actively engaged in the capture say there is an attempt, on the part of others to crowd them out, and claim the lion's share. Lieut. Dougherty, who commanded the detachment of the 16th New York cavalry that assisted in the capture of Booth, has been promoted to a captaincy by commission from the Governor of New York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Secretary Seward and His Son's Health Improving.

ASSISTANT SURGEON DISGRACED.

Moseby's Command Deserting Him.

Swiss Citizens Visiting the President.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The Surgeon General reports that Secretary Seward continues to improve. F. W. Seward had a slight hemorrage from wounds of the scalp last night, but is slowly recovering his health.

Acting Assistant Surgeon John A. Hall, of the Lincoln General Hospital, was to-day dismissed the service, and incapacitated for any position in Canada, from him, referring in scarlet terms to the death of the President, was

The Malvern, Porter's flagship arrived yesterday.

Many are at Salem, near Warrenton, on the road to Culpeper, harbored by the inhabitants. The command has deserted him entirely, four companies having gone over to Mosby on the last payroll. Some of them offer to bring in Mosby's five thousand dollars.

The delegations of the Swiss Cantons of the United States called on the President to-day, the Swiss Consul General making an address, presenting resolutions of condolence, and offering the services of the Swiss Cantons in defence of the rebellion. The President replied, thanking them for their sympathy.

Over 1,000 rebel flags, mostly surrendered by Lee's army, were presented to the War Department to-day by Gen. Gibbons, of the 2d corps.

The trial of Mary Harris, who shot Representative Ingham, in January, is postponed from Wednesday next, the prisoner still suffering severely from erysipelas in the face.

Resignation and Appointment.

Sherman's Original Terms of Surrender

General Frank Blair Favors Them.

Manuscripts of President Lincoln.

Secretary Stanton and Clark Mills, the Sculptor.

Special to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

E. Sells, 6th Auditor of the Post Office Department, has resigned, and accepted the post of Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Southern Department of Kansas.

Gen. Frank Blair was formerly officer who received an advance to Sherman's original terms of capitulation with Johnston.

The documents, manuscript, &c., of President Lincoln have all been placed in charge of Judge Davis, of Iowa.

Mills, the sculptor, it is said, asked permission of the Secretary of War, to take a bust impression of Booth. Mr. Stanton not deeming him over loyal, tartly replied, "you had better take care of your own head!"

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Rebel Secretary of the Navy, Mallory, Surrenders.

THE REBEL RAM "WEBB."

She is Blown Up by Her Crew.

Capture of Officers and Men.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24, }
via CAIRO, May 1. }

On the 20th ult., Secretary Mallory, of the Confederate Navy Department, surrendered himself to Captain Gibson, United States Navy at Pensacola.

The rebel ram Mobile, Captain Reed, of "Jacony" notoriety ran past the city in the afternoon. When midway, she lowered the stars and stripes and hoisted the rebel flag. She was fired upon, one 125-pound ball passing through her bow. The gunboats started in pursuit. When twenty-four miles below the city, she was fired by her crew and at 4:30 blew up, the crew consisting of sixty-four, including eight officers, taking to the woods, left the side of the river, the greater portion afterwards surrendering. Her decks and boilers were protected by cotton 217 bales destroyed by the burning of the "Webb." Reed, coming down the Mississippi had a telegraph wire attached to his vessel, thus fearing down many miles.

The steamship Western Metropolis arrived to-day.

No sales of cotton. Superfine flour $8 75.

THE SURRENDER OF MOBILE.

Congratulatory Letter to Adm' Thatcher.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The Secretary of the Navy this afternoon forwarded to Acting Rear Admiral Thatcher, commanding the Western Gulf blockading squadron,

Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, MAY 2 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence is desired, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely legible, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.

The loyal men of Allegheny county, comprising the Union party, are requested to assemble at the place of holding elections in their Wards, Boroughs Townships and Precincts, respectively, on SATURDAY June 3d, 1865, and elect two delegates to represent each district aforesaid in a UNION CONVENTION to be held at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, June 6th, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The election of delegates in the Wards and Boroughs shall be by ballot between the hours of four and seven o'clock, p. m., and in the Townships between the hours of four and six o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Union Executive Committee.

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.

ASBY. HULAND, } Secretaries.
D. O'NEILL, }

How shall Treason be Punished?

It is argued by the New York *Commercial Advertiser* that, notwithstanding the true "definition of treason fixes the guilt of that crime upon three-fourths of the population of the South," "to prosecute for treason all who are guilty of it would almost annihilate the population of the South," Hence the necessity for a large exercise of clemency, the difficult question being "what shall be the limit of that clemency, and upon what principle shall the line of demarkation be drawn, distinguishing the prosecuted minority from the amnestied majority?" Between the leaders and the led there should be a broad distinction,—punishment being reserved for the leaders. But how shall they be punished?

If we turn to the constitution and enactments of Congress, we will find the penalty defined thus: "The Constitution of the United States (Art. 3, Sec. 3) declares that 'treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid or comfort.' Further, an Act of Congress of 1790 (chap. 36, sec. 1) enacts, 'that if any person or persons, 'owing allegiance to the United States of America shall levy war against them, or shall adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, and shall be thereof convicted, on confession in open Court, or on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act of the treason whereof he or they shall stand indicted, such person or persons shall stand adjuged guilty of treason against the United States, and shall suffer death.'"

The question is, shall the constitution and laws be enforced? The crime has been committed, the law fixes the penalty as distinctly as for any other crime. It does not follow necessarily that justice will be satisfied only with the punishment of every offender. It will be consistent with the principle of justice to absolve all but certain of the original instigators by a proclamation of amnesty. But shall the law fall with full force upon such of the leaders this Government shall select? The *Advertiser* seems to think not. It finds in the nature of the case a practical difficulty, rather than real reasons, for not enforcing the law. It were practicable to do so. Can the rebels be convicted? On this point the *Advertiser* says:

"They must be tried in the locality where they committed the crime, and tried before a jury chosen from that locality; and we do not think that, in any district in the South, a jury could be found that would return a verdict of guilty against any man whom they had proudly been so lately and earnestly sustaining in rebellion? The Southern population have desisted from rebellion only because they were compelled by force of arms, all sympathy with it as a rule, with their leaders up to the last hour of the insurrection. Upon what ground could we expect that a jury, now voluntarily to assign their late principals to the gallows, and by their verdict acknowledge, at the same time, their own guilt?"

The crime was committed wherever the rebel armies went—as much in Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, as in Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi or Georgia. We conclude there is no difficulty in the case than the writer supposes. If it be maintained that neither DAVIS nor the other leaders were in Pennsylvania, without stopping to question whether that makes any difference, we answer, LEE was there. That is good enough to begin with. In this connection the reported intention on the part of the prosecuting attorney of Franklin county, in this State, to procure indictments against certain rebels, is both interesting and gratifying. We trust the prosecuting officer of Adams county will be not less prompt in the performance of his duty, for certainly if there is a "locality" where treason was committed, it is Gettysburg, and LEE was there.

Holding to the unsound idea that the rebel leaders must necessarily be tried in the South, before jurors lately their sympathisers, the writer in the *Advertiser* makes the following suggestion:

"Might it not be well for Congress to adopt a law declaring that the political representatives of the rebellion, the President, Cabinet, Congress, and Governors of the States, shall be regarded as the representatives of the crime of rebellion, and shall be held liable to after trial, penalty; and that such penalty shall consist in the confiscation of their property, and also in either their perpetual banishment, or their perpetual franchisement for life and perpetual disqualification for holding any public office, State or Federal? The latter penalty would fully satisfy the high regard of the country for the sacredness of the elective franchise; to the memory of which it would add, rather than detract the greatest possible degradation, while, at the same time, it would save Southern patriots from all the dangerous excitement which would result from these men being permitted to reappear in the political arena.

"As for the military and naval officers of the late rebel service, for the satisfaction of justice, and the protection of the public safety, let them be forever prohibited from holding any military or naval commission, or any civil office, either under the United States, or the States respectively. It is well worthy of consideration, whether justice requires more than this in the way of punishment; and whether magnanimity, towards a subdued and helpless enemy, would not accomplish more good than extreme severity."

Collapse of the Rebellion in England.

We might give the fact that, on the receipt of the news of the fall of Richmond, the rebel loan declined to seventeen cents, while United States Five-Twenties were quoted at sixty-five and a half, and were in quick demand. On the day subsequent, the 21st, the rebel loan seems to have disappeared entirely, at least we do not find it quoted, while American stocks were advancing. This is the true indicator of public opinion, and is to be accepted as such, independent of the comments of the British press. Even the *Times* had to concede the impossibility of saving the rebel cause, but consoled itself with the reflection that, although the military power of the Confederacy was crushed, the Federal Government had reached the real point of difficulty.

Considering the predictions of the *Times*, in the past, and the nature of their fulfillment, it is hardly probable that there is even a single individual in existence who will be provoked to more than a smile by this last expression of opinion. The other London journals generally concurred in the opinion that the loss of Richmond was the end of the rebellion—a belief quite likely to be confirmed by the subsequent intelligence of the surrender of LEE and flight of DAVIS.

The people of this country have, in a great measure, ceased to attach importance to the comments of the British press, especially the *Times*, on our affairs. Now that, in spite of English sympathy and aid, the rebellion has been crushed, and the authority of the government re-established, nothing that the *Times* or other journals can say, will be likely to disturb the equanimity of a single loyal mind. We conceive it is the poor privilege of the *Times* to growl and expose its sore head.

General Lee to Visit Canada.

The Hamilton (Canada West) *Spectator* has the following: "We learn from the most respectable and trustworthy source that the great Confederate General, Robert E. Lee, will pay a visit next week to some of his relatives who reside in this city. Many of our citizens will be glad to hear this, and thousands will be delighted to have a glimpse of the most absolutely General that this continent has ever produced."

THE Philadelphia *Telegraph* urges that a demand be made by Governor CURTIN on Governor PIERPONT, of Virginia, for the rendition of GILMORE, MCCAUSLAND, EARLY and other rebels who have at different times invaded Pennsylvania and committed all sorts of outrages. We see no reason why Gen. LEE should be omitted from the list, certainly if the rebels named are worthy of punishment, he cannot be [illegible] reported to him, and he is [illegible] DAVIS. In no just sense can they be disconnected. Why should we talk the small criminals and excuse the great ones?

Looking for an Anchorage.

Some of the leaders or would be leaders of the state faction that sticks like shoemaker's wax to the name of Democracy, after the old-fashioned democrats of the JEFFERSON and JACKSON stamp have cut their acquaintance, are mightily puzzled to find a place for themselves in the new condition of political affairs that is looming up in the country, as the rebellion draws to a close. They have been beaten about by adverse popular gales ever since the war began, they ran on the breakers last fall, they have been drifting fearfully all winter, and they are now looking and sounding in all directions to find a harbor and anchorage again. The New York *World* appears to hold the tiller and the speaking trumpet for this small and distressed crew.

At Chicago, they raised a cry for truce, armistice, peace, anything that could save the rebellion, the country and the government did not listen to their sympathetic wails. The better part of the party whose honorable name they usurped left them, and threw themselves in with the patriotic masses that rallied for the maintenance of the Government and the Union. Time soon has vindicated the wisdom of the government policy, in reference to the rebellion, and have known that the majority of the people were right and this faction miserably wrong, as to the way of securing peace in the country.

After the rebellion is suppressed, and the Union preserved by an Administration and policy which they have steadfastly opposed; and when peace is approaching near to its consummation, some of the leading spirits of this nominal democracy are bestirring themselves, in new forms of opposition to the government of the country. They are exercising great vigilance and ingenuity, in order to find something to hitch to, something to help them ashore after their winter's profitless drifting, something to get them into place, and power, and profit again. The prospects of success would be brighter if they could bring with them a better prestige, than is afforded by their relentless opposition to the administration of the late, lamented President, and to the policy which was approved by his conscientious judgment and by the patriotism of the American people.

The efforts to create jealousies and dissensions among the friends of the Union, will be as futile as were the efforts to patch up a false peace with its enemies. The snakish endeavor to alienate the leading Generals from the government will be repelled by them, with the same true spirit with which they vanquished the country's enemies in the field. Scarcely a more direct invitation to *cross the Rubicon* could be given than was made, in a recent issue of the *World* newspaper, which, in terms of the grossest flattery, addressed GRANT

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS,

☞For additional local see first page.

THE WELSH AND KELLY CASE.

Important Decision.

Yesterday morning Judge Stowe delivered an opinion in the Welsh and Kelly *habeas corpus* case, the particulars of which were published in Monday's COMMERCIAL. This is the first case of the kind which has arisen under the act of Assembly, relative to the commitment of professional thieves, in this county, and the decision therefore possesses more than ordinary interest. Judge Stowe decides that the defendants were illegally committed, inasmuch as they were not arrested at any of the places specially designated in the act, but in consequence of developments made upon the hearing in regard to the robbery of Dr. McCandless.

The Court orders that the defendants be held to answer the charge, and that Dr. McCandless be required to enter into recognizances of $1,000 to appear and prosecute. The following is the decision:

This is a proceeding by habeas corpus under the act of 13th of March, 1862, and its supplement of 20th of March, 1863, relating to the arrest and imprisonment of professional thieves.

SECTION 1. "If any person shall be charged on oath or affirmation before the Mayor (of the city of Pittsburgh) with being a professional thief, and who shall have been arrested by the police authorities at any steamboat landing, railroad depot, church, banking institution, broker's office, place of public amusement, auction room, or crowded thoroughfare in the city (of Pittsburgh), and it shall be proven to the satisfaction of said Mayor, by sufficient testimony, that he or she was *frequenting* such place for an unlawful purpose, he or she shall be committed, &c."

The second section gives to parties so committed the right to apply to any Judge of the Court of the United States for a writ of habeas corpus, and directs that on the return thereof there shall be a rehearing of the evidence, and empowers the Judge either to modify, discharge or confirm the commitment.

Several exceptions have been taken to the proceedings before the Mayor, all of which we deem immaterial, as involving matters not the subject of review here. The case comes before us to be heard simply upon the *evidence* which may be produced, and if that requires that the commitment be affirmed, in other words satisfies us that an offense under the statute is made out, we must hold the prisoner as regardless of any irregularity in the record of the Mayor's action in the matter.

Then first as to the statute: The act requires that the party committed be not only a thief, but a professional thief; that he be found frequently at one of the following places, viz: steamboat landing, railroad depot, church, banking institution, broker's offices, place of public amusement, auction room, store or crowded thoroughfare, "for an unlawful purpose," and be found there arrested. With the merits of the act we have nothing to do. It is for us to give it a construction and then apply the facts in evidence. Defendant's attorneys have taken exception to the defendant's being arrested before the charge required by the act was made. We think this objection altogether unfounded. The obvious intent of the act is, that parties may be arrested without information or warrant, and the charge made afterwards. Such is the plain grammatical construction of the act. It reads: "When a person shall be charged, &c., who shall have been arrested," and such a construction is necessary to give effect to the act, because the party must be arrested while frequenting the places specified, and to require an affidavit before arrest, of the facts justifying it, would be ineffective.

A number of objections were also made to the receipt of certain facts in evidence on the hearing, with the understanding that we would consider them, when we came to examine the whole case preparatory to a decision on it. The conclusion we have come to relieves us from laying any stress upon our views upon the admissibility of the evidence excepted to by the defendant's attorneys, and renders it unnecessary that we should now re-consider them. We may say, however, without intending to express any decisive opinion, that the original impression of the propriety of overruling the objections to evidence and hearing the evidence remains unchanged.

The testimony shows that defendants were arrested at the Monongahela House, in this city. This is a hotel. They were stopping there as guests, and were eating their supper at the time the officers arrived, in search of another person suspected of larceny. We find no fault with the officers, they did what they believed to be their duty, well, and deserve credit for their activity and perseverance. But the act will not justify us in holding the defendants, notwithstanding we may be fully convinced from the evidence that they are all that are said to be. They were not arrested in any place specified in the act as *essential* to justify their commitment to prison. It is evident that a hotel should be one of the places specified, but it is not. Public safety we think requires it; and we express the hope that the next legislature may amend the law to meet the emergency; our duty, however, is to enforce the law as we find it, and not to usurp the place of the legislature by making law.

The well settled rules for the interpretation of penal statutes hold us to a strict construction of this one, and compel us to say that the arrest was not made in such place as fills the requirements of the act of Assembly, and that defendants are therefore entitled to be discharged from custody under these commitments.

But while such is our conclusion in reference to these cases of *habeas corpus*, facts have come to our knowledge, during the investigation which imperatively demand that *both* the defendants be still detained in custody and called to answer a charge of larceny of the property of Dr. A. G. McCandless, at the Sanitary Fair in Allegheny City, in last June.

We therefore order that James H. Welsh and William Sanford, alias Scotty, alias Kelly, be retained in custody of the keeper of the jail of Allegheny county, to be by him safely kept until they are discharged by due process of law, and we fix the bail which may be given, in the case of James H. Welsh at $5,000, and in the case of William Sanford at $3,000; and it is ordered that Dr. A. G. McCandless be held in $1,000 to appear and prosecute said charge.

N. Y. POST ON KATOW AND WEHLI.—"Two old Italian painters have more than once represented St. Cecilia as playing on the violoncello; and much oftener angels in chorus or singly are delineated as similarly occupied. Thus it is hardly a novel idea to place the violoncelle in the hands of those of the fairer sex; yet certainly the idea has never been realized as it was last night. Miss De Katow has an entire command of the violoncello, and plays it with the most exquisite taste and expression, as well as with wonderful skill. Her management of the instrument is so graceful that curiosity is soon lost in admiration; and the warm applause which rewarded Miss Katow's performance last night told how thoroughly it was appreciated.

"Mr. Wehli, the new pianist, has created a sensation which at once places him in the first rank among the popular performers on the instrument. He is very quiet and unpretending in manner, and his style as a pianist suggests Thalberg, though if possible his touch is still more delicate, crisp and clean. Mr. Wehli played last night only his own compositions. He is fond of brilliant spray of arpeggio, and carries the air generally on the lower part of the keyboard, giving it with all the clear distinctness which was the characteristic of Thalberg. His left-hand playing is something marvellous. He gave last night, without at all using his right hand, fantasies on "Lucia" and "Oriel Save the Queen," in which no one listener would have supposed for a moment that but one hand was at work. At the same time there is an unmistakable feeling caused by symmetrical two-ness. They are like the dancing of the one-legged Donato—too transcendently difficult to be thoroughly enjoyable. One wishes to see the fairy hand resting on the knee to take its part in the wonderful task. Mr. Wehli, by the way, does not belong to the thumping school of pianists. His touch is so light and sweet (even in the left-hand playing) that the music he evokes from the piano is as delicate as rose leaves falling on the grass, to use a Tennysonian expression."

Our public will have an opportunity of hearing these artists next week, as they give two concerts on the 8th and 9th instants, at Concert Hall.

VERY ANNOYING.—On Sunday evening last during a heavy rain, a number of ladies and gentlemen residing in the lower part of the first ward, Allegheny, who had been attending church, reached the office of the Pittsburgh and Manchester Passenger Road, on St. Clair street, as a quarter before ten o'clock, for the purpose of taking the Rebecca street cars for their homes along the line. What was their astonishment when informed that the last car on *Sunday night* left at half past nine o'clock, instead of ten, as they had supposed; hence they were compelled to walk home through the rain. On more than one occasion we have advertised the running of cars as late as twelve o'clock to the accommodation of the public; but it seems like Hamlet's crab, they are going backwards, and that on Sunday night the Rebecca street cars on the Manchester road, stop running at half past nine, whilst the Federal street cars run until ten. During the week all the cars run until eleven o'clock. That subtle accommodation demanded that cars on all creek roads to run at least as late as twelve o'clock would need to be satisfied, and until such facilities are granted it might be well for the Company to inform the public, through the public press—as all railroads do—the exact time at night when they cease running.

MONTHLY REPORT.—The following items are compiled from the consolidated monthly report of Captain G. P. Davis, commanding the Monongahela District, for the month of March:

During the month 901 men have been received: Deserters, 16; stragglers, 70; convalescents, 54; furlough[ed] soldiers, 675; recruits, 255. During the same period, 643 non-reporting drafted men and deserters have been received from 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Districts, and sent to Camp Reynolds, and rations have also been issued. Two citizens were delivered to Capt. Davis for using disloyal language, one of whom was turned over to the United States Commissioner, and the other transferred to the commanding officer at Philadelphia.

FIRE AT TURTLE CREEK.—About two o'clock yesterday morning the store of Mr. Joseph B. Hezlep, at Turtle Creek, took fire and was completely destroyed, together with a large amount of goods. Mr. Hezlep is also Postmaster at Turtle Creek, and it is feared that much mail matter has been consumed. There was an insurance upon the building and stock, but not sufficient to cover the loss. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE NEW LIBRARY HALL.—The favor with which this project is received gives assurance that it cannot fail to be carried out, and we hope it will be on a scale commensurate with the noble object in view. The creation of an extensive public Library, combined with a Reading Room which shall contain the most valuable periodical and newspaper literature published in all parts parts of the world, and in a building of such character as will give it additional attractions to the young men and women of the community, is the chief purpose; but, in connection therewith, there is to be that longed for necessity to the city of Pittsburgh—an extensive and convenient public Hall for lectures, concerts and other intellectual and social entertainments. We have gathered some items in regard to the plans which will interest our readers. It is intended to have the public Hall on the ground floor in the rear, with a wide entrance from the front, and the interior is to be constructed in the best modern style, with galleries and balcony, the seats on the main floor being exceedingly elevated, so that all may see, hear, be seen and see the rest of the audience. The capacity will be for two thousand or twenty-five hundred persons. The necessary height of the auditorium will prevent a second story in this part of the building. The modes of exit will be abundant, both to the front and the rear, and the stage capacious.

In front of the Hall on each side of the entrance will be moderate sized stores, over which will be the Library and reading rooms. It is uncertain whether there will be a third story, but we think there should be one arranged with a view to a museum and picture gallery. The space would be about sixty by one hundred and twenty feet. The Committee are requested to state that the Library Hall and "Academy of Music" are distinct projects, having no connection with each other. The objects aimed at by the projectors of the Library Hall, we have given above. The Academy of Music is a more recent project, and is meant to supply what its friends consider to be also a desideratum in Pittsburgh, viz: an establishment for the higher class of operatic and dramatic performances.

The following are the additional subscriptions to the Library Hall Company, since our last report:

W. Frew	$2,000	C. H. Riggs	100
W. McKeown	500	J. Frazier	500
W. Bagaley	500	R. A. Lavely	100
Spang, Chalfant & Co.	1,000	A. J. Rankin	100
H. H. Collins	500	J. S. Lee	100
T. N. Miller	1,500	W. D. McGowan	100
A. Carnegie	1,500	J. A. Renshaw	100
S. O. Lippincott	1,000	J. Stephenson	100
Waring & King	500	Jno. S. Johnson	100
J. Lippencott	500	E. H. Myers	100
W. E. Schmertz	500	Wamelink & Barr	100
W. B. Holmes	500	J. Sorier	100
R. S. Smith	200	J. B. Hubley	100
A. Howard	200	G. W. Hubley	50
I. M. Snowden	100	O. Phillips	100
W. H. Whitmore	100	D. Porterfield	100
W. H. Cassidy	100	W. Lyon	100
J. Griggs	250	Former list	71,600
Erhing & Buchton	300	Total	$84,650

SPECIAL NOTICES

☞DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Col. S. B. DUFF will be a candidate for nomination to the office of District Attorney, before the Union County Convention, which meets June 6th 1865. myl7:tnd6:dew

☞DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK is a candidate for re-nomination to the office of District Attorney, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention, which will meet upon Tuesday, the 6th day of June next. Delegate election on Saturday, preceding, June 3d, 1865.

☞DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I will be a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to nomination of the next Union County Convention. ALEX. M. WATSON. ap24-tnd6

☞FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF a century MARSHALL'S VENETIAN HAIR DYE has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

THE VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. It is easily applied, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those using inferior articles.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to anything in the shape of a Dye now or ever before offered to the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, we avoid that nasty, disagreeable sediment left in the hair and which cannot be readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used. This Dye contains a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent.

Also, Manufacturer of MARVIN'S AMERICA HAIR RESTORE, the best hair dressing in use. 74 large bottles for $5 each. ap26-1y

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

Second night of the great tragic actress
EMMA WALLER.
Who will appear for the first time here as ROMEO.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING will be presented Shakespeare's thrilling five act play of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Romeo, (first time here).....Emma Waller,
Juliet.....Amalie Eberle,
Overture.....Orchestra.
To conclude with the
ROUGH DIAMONDS.
In preparation, with new scenery, the great moral drama of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

CONCERT HALL.—MONDAY AND TUESDAY, May 8th and 9th.
DE KATOW. WEHLI.
MAX STRAKOSE has the honor to announce to the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity that when he succeeded in making arrangements for a brief performance with the WONDERFUL RUSSIAN VIOLONCELLIST.

Mlle. HELENE DE KATOW.
And the Renowned PIANO FORTE VIRTUOSO and COMPOSER,
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI,
Who will give in Pittsburgh, TWO GRAND CONCERTS, as follows:
Both these Artists have met with unprecedented success in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities, where they have given over FIFTY Concerts during their short stay in the United States.
Mad. HENRIETTE BEHRENS,
The Young and popular American Prima Donna, will assist on the occasion.
Musical Director and Conductor.....S. BEHRENS.
☞Those will positively be the only Concerts in Pittsburgh by these Musical Celebrities, as they shortly return to Europe.
Admission, including Reserved Seats, $1. Tickets and seats may be secured for the Concert on THURSDAY morning at 9 o'clock, at C. C. MELLORS'S Music Store. Orders from the country for Reserved Seats will be promptly attended to.
☞Mr. Vickering's Grand Piano will be used on the concert.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. ap28-3t

TENNYSON CLUB LECTURES.

LAFAYETTE HALL,

ALF. BURNETT,
THE GREATEST LIVING HUMORIST.
Positive[ly] three nights only. WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, May 3d, 4th and 5th. He will give his
Grotesque Pictures,
Humorous Delineations,
Miraculous change of
Eccentric Character, and
Recitations, comprising
"Preacher from Hepsidam;" "Pendle—Shindles and Garotte;" "Mary had a Little Lamb;" "Deserted;" Selections from "Hamlet," in costume; "Sheridan's Ride," &c., as given at Dodsworth Hall, New York, for thirty nights.
Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 8. myl-4t.

CITY HALL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania Avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small new[s] bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. jy6:1y

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh,
. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITORY.
PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.
QUARTERLY REPORT OF THIS BANK published in conformity with the Act of Congress establishing National Banks.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Circulation	200,000 00
Due Depositors	1666,383 19
Dividends unpaid, payable on demand	390 00
Contingent Fund reserved in conformity with National Bank Law	3,673 38
Additional Contingent Fund reserved by special Resolution of Board of Directors	4,000 00
Profit and loss since November 20th, 1861	15,572 59
	$2,089,561 16

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts	$903,838 35
Due by Banks and Bankers	209,181 74
Due by Banks (special), payable in gold	8,180 45
Gold and Silver Coin in Vault of Bank	29,900 99
Re-issuance from Banks in transit, (cash)	85,539 94
Drafts and Checks	45,457 29
U. S. Legal Tender and Bank Notes	104,741 00
U. S. Treasury Notes	660,071 50
U. S. 5-20 Gold Bonds	
	$2,089,561 16

PITTSBURGH, April 3d, 1865.
City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, SS:
Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public duly commissioned and sworn Allen Dunn, a Cashier of the Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, who, being duly sworn, deposes and states that the above statement is correct and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
ALLEN DUNN, CASHIER.
Sworn and subscribed to before me, the day and year above written.
S. S. BRYAN,
ap4-tf NOTARY PUBLIC.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Agents to canvass for one of the best selling and paying inventions of the age. Agents are positively clearing from $15 to $20 per day and only a small capital required. A lucrative employment for disabled and discharged soldiers. For particulars call on Prof. Case, Room 94, St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., for one week. my2-6t

WANTED—BONDS, MORTGAGES AND PROMISSORY NOTES, to negotiate for sale. B. BLAIN & CO. 4p27

WANTED—GENUINE INDIAN PIPES. A few genuine INDIAN PIPES wanted, any person having such, which they wish to dispose of, will please leave them, with their makery and price affixed, before the 10th of May, at the Tobacco Warehouse of Messrs. WEYMAN & BROTHER. ap26-1w Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, for inspection.

WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE A LOT 4 to 5 feet front, and not less than 110 feet deep. Must be located below Hand street. A good substantial building on same would be preferred. Address BOX 1788 Pittsburgh Postoffice. ap29-6t

WANTED—RAGS, ROPE, OLD BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, &c., &c. Highest cash prices paid by the PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUF. CO. 89 Third street.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SAFE, large size. Address BOX 767.

WANTED—A CLERKSHIP—By a young man who can speak German, and who is a graduate of one of the business Colleges, a situation as Bookkeeper or Shipping Clerk. Address ap25 J. B. STEIN, Pittsburgh P. O.

WANTED, AT $150 PER MONTH, A reliable canvasser in every town and county, for the arose and spy, the most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing the adventures of a woman in the Union army as Nurse, Scout and Spy, giving a most vivid closer picture of war. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO., Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. apl6-1wd&tlw

DRY GOODS

GRAND DISPLAY
OF
DRESS
GOODS,
BLACK
SILKS,
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS,
BASQUES,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
Market street.
ap28

DRY GOODS,
SELLING AT LOW PRICES,
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
No. 72 N. E. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

GRENADIENS for 75 cents, formerly sold at $1 25
Do. $1 00 " " 1 50
Do. 1 25 " " 1 75
MOZAMBIQUES 81 " " 80
Do. 87½ " " 624
Do. 80 " " 75
SHAWLS closing out at great bargains.
A large assortment of goods at low prices. ap25

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Are now in receipt of their first assortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS,
Which will be found very attractive, and embrace all the latest styles in
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
STRAW AND MILINERY GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
WEBS, RIBBONS,
BONNET SILKS,
BEA IMPS,
ORNAMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS ND BUTTONS,
ALMORAL SKIRTS
FURNISHING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES, NOTIONS and
HOOP SKIRTS,
And which are offered at LOW PRICES. Dealers are solicited to call.
Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.
mr4 77 and 79 Market street.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

DABBS' PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangements for
PHOTOGRAPHING,
in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh
where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size.
Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.
His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a
Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,
which are open for inspection to the public.
The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.
Remember the place.
B. L. H. DABBS.
1y28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.

PHOTOGRAPH CARDS
FOR GENTLEMEN.
Sample with catalogues sent for 25 cents. Inclose an envelope with your own name, and
Address, E. D. MORETTE,
de15-6m In Liberty street, New York city.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VACANT LOTS IN THE EIGHTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.—The undersigned, by order of the Orphans' Court, of Allegheny county, as Guardian of the minor children of David Greer, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, May 6th, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following vacant lots in the Eighth Ward, city of Pittsburgh, viz: 2 lots on the corner of Magee and Forbes streets, 20 by 62feet, being lots Nos. 17 and 18 in said Greer's plan, recorded in Plan Book, Vol. 1, page 173; 1 lot on Locust street, 20 by 61½ feet, being Lot No. 66 in said plan; 10 lots on Marin street, 20 by 61½ feet, being lots 92 to 100, and 105 to 115 in said plan; 5 lots on Vilroy street, 20 by 61½ feet, being 120 to 124 in said plan, and 2 lots on the corner of Magee and Bluff streets, 20 by 100 feet, being Nos. 147, 148 and 149 in said plan; making altogether 20 lots. Some of these lots are very desirable as building sites, and others are very valuable for stone quarries. They will be sold separately or all together, and on easy terms of payment. J. W. F. WHITE,
ap15-1d 106 Fifth street.

GLOVES AND MITTENS,
FUR, KID, BUCK and other
Gloves and Mittens,
n full stock, at R. H. PALMER'S,
no29 84 Wood street

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE BRICK AND TILE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
C. C. SCOTT, General Agent,
Office and Yard Marion Avenue, Allegheny city.
de6

JOHN M. CORNWELL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
Silver and Brass Plating, Door Plates, Bell Pulls, Bell Hanging, &c. &c.,
se27-1y No. 7 St. Clair street, near the bridge.

PRODUCE—
50 bls. Green Apples;
2 " Flaxseed;
7 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
ja25 Nos. 120 and 122 Second street.

S. CAPMAN. T. M. CRAWFORD
DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.
CAPMAN & CRAWFORD, Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat Work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and 21 Clair street. ap6-1y

PAPER HANGERS SENT ON the shortest notice, if desired, when goods are sold. [mr4] JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CO., PA., PITTSBURGH, April 21st, 1865.
IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st Section of an Act relating to Allegheny county, passed May 21st, 1857, I, David Aiken, Treasurer of said county, hereby give notice that I will personally or by deputy attend for the purpose of receiving taxes in the several Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts of said county, at the place of holding general elections therein respectively, on the following days from 10 o'clock A. m. until 5 o'clock P. M., to wit:
First Ward, Pittsburgh: First Ward, Allegheny; East Birmingham, Sharpsburg and Elizabeth Boroughs; Elizabeth Township, South Fayette, Snowden Penn, Marshall, Ross and Reserve Townships,
ON MONDAY, MAY 22d.
Second Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Ward, Allegheny South Pittsburgh, West Elizabeth and Duquesne Boroughs; Crescent, Upper St. Clair, Baldwin Franklin, M'Candless, Plum and Harrison Township,
ON TUESDAY, MAY 23d.
Third Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct Third Ward, Allegheny; Monongahela and Temperanceville Boroughs; Moon, Scott, Lower St. Clair, Jefferson Patton, Sewickley, Pine and Reserve Townships.
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 24th.
Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh; Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Precinct, Third Ward, Allegheny; West Pittsburgh, Fewickley and Carnegie Boroughs; Findlay, Union, Versailles, Mifflin, Wilkins, Richland and East Deer Townships,
ON THURSDAY, MAY 25th.
First Precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh; Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; First Precinct, Birmingham; First Ward, Lawrenceville, and Mc[K]eesport Boroughs; North and South Fayette, Liberty, Collins, Ohio, Hampton and West Deer Townships,
ON FRIDAY, MAY 26th.
Second Precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Eighth Ward, Pittsburgh; Tenth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; Second Precinct, Birmingham; Second Ward, Lawrenceville and Temperanceville Boroughs; Robinson, Pitt, Peebles, M'Clure, Mifflin and Upper Indiana Townships.
ON SATURDAY, MAY 27th.
Taxes can be paid at the Treasurer's office, within three months from the date fixed in the foregoing districts subject to FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT, for prompt payment to any person paying the whole amount of their taxes. ap24

CARPETS.
We are receiving by
STEAMER AUSTRALASIAN
A large assortment of the celebrated Crossley
ENGLISH BRUSSELS
AND RUGS,
Imported by ourselves, including
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
never before in this city.
Having bought gold at the present low rates, we offer these and our entire stock of
AMERICAN BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
At the lowest rates to be found in the market.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
22 Fifth street.
ap2

SOMETHING NEW.
Metal Hydrometers,
That will not break or get out of order,
FOR TESTING CARBON OIL.
Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of dealers and those engaged in refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order. Instalment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon as an article that has long been inquired after, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.
For sale by the Manufacturer.
GEO. E. SHAW,
No. 58 Fifth street.
Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order. mh31

JENNINGS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IMPROVED BORING TOOLS,
FOR OIL AND SALT WELLS.
No. 220 Rebecca street, Allegheny, Pa.
TOOLS WARRANTED MADE OF BEST QUALITY JUNIATA AND LOW MOOR IRON.
Parties dealing it can be furnished with an entire outfit for boring wells.
Orders addressed through Pittsburgh Post Office will receive prompt attention. mh31-6m

COPYING PRESSES.
COPYING BOOKS AND BRUSHES,
ENVELOPES,
PAPERS of every description,
And a large supply of STATIONERY,
FOR SALE BY
W. S. HAVEN,
PRINTER AND STATINER,
ap11 corner of Wood and Third streets.

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms,
No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh
Also, Agent for the Pottsville Ball Mill. Orders solicited for 7 rails, 25, 30, 28, 32, 40, 45, 56 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails. Philadelphia 71 rails 64 pounds to the yard. 70 y.

GLOBE MARBLE WORKS,
No. 51 Wayne st., East side near Pa. Railroad Passenger Station, Pittsburgh.
I would invite the attention of persons desiring anything in the marble line to call and examine my stock of finished monuments, grave stones, &c. Having secured the services of some of the best artists of the Eastern cities, I am prepared to execute any kind of work in my line in a style not to be surpassed.
mh18-6m R. A. COVILLE.

MEDICAL.

GEO. W. WHITE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office cor. of Montgomery avenue and Sandusky st., *ALLEGHENY CITY.*
Formerly occupied by Dr. Bayer. ap26-1m

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally,
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot.
ALLEGHENY CITY.

GLOVES AND MITTENS,
FUR, KID, BUCK and other
Gloves and Mittens,
n full stock, at R. H. PALMER'S,
no29 84 Wood street

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE BRICK AND TILE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily from their Connellsville Works, Coal Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
C. C. SCOTT, General Agent,
Office and Yard Marion Avenue, Allegheny city.
de6

JOHN M. CORNWELL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,
Silver and Brass Plating, Door Plates, Bell Pulls, Bell Hanging, &c. &c.,
se27-1y No. 7 St. Clair street, near the bridge.

PRODUCE—
50 bls. Green Apples;
2 " Flaxseed;
7 " Eggs;
2,000 lbs. Buckwheat Flour. In store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
ja25 Nos. 120 and 122 Second street.

S. CAPMAN. T. M. CRAWFORD
DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.
CAPMAN & CRAWFORD, Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat Work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and 21 Clair street. ap6-1y

PAPER HANGERS SENT ON the shortest notice, if desired, when goods are sold. [mr4] JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS.

J. E. CONOR, manufacturer of the latest improved SCREW, LEVER AND DROP PRESSES, CUTTING and STAMPING DIES, and General Agent for the far famed Olmsted's late improved combined DOUBLE SEAMER and LEG DOWN MACHINE, improved CIRCULAR SHEARS and BEVEL CUTTERS, and TINNERS' TOOLS of all kinds made to order.
Nos. 69, 71 and 73 Adams street,
ap15 Brooklyn, New York.

1865. FORT PITT BOILER & SHEET IRON WORKS. 1865.
CARROLL & SNYDER,
corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Kritchen, Pipe Bends, Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers. Particular attention paid to repairs of steamboats and Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. jy17

ON MAFFETT.....JAMES OLI
MAFFETT & OLD,
127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Manufacturers of OIL WELL PUMPS and TOOLS, Brass and Iron Cocks, Pongs, Clamps, Poles and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sampson Posts and Walking Beam Irons, Derrick Wheels and Fittings.
We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address
MAFFETT & OLD, P. O. Box 112.

BERLIN FOUNDRY.
PRICE & SIMS,
Successors to W. G. Price,
Corner Penna. avenue and Price street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of Thimble Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Plates, Boulstead Pastenings, Coal Cars and Clock Weights, Hollow Ware Casting, Pulley, Hangers and Couplings; Castings of all kinds for Agricultural Implements.
Also, Manufacturer of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy, made to order. ja25-1y

C. HUSSEN & SONS,
Manufacturers of Every Variety of
VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,
BLACK FOR WINE and CLARET BOTTLES,
DEMIJOHN AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.
Warehouse No. 103 Second and 143 Front street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se15-1y

LYON, SHOEB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
AGENCIES: No. 141 WATER STREET,
and FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES BOWEN,
SUCCESSOR TO BOWEN & TETLEY,
Manufacturer and Importer of
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE,
GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.
No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞Agents for Colts Pistols and Rifles. jy8-6m

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 150 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Corset Cheese of all Colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twines.

H. LLOYD.....GEORGE BLACK
LLOYD & BLACK,
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 85 Water and No. 6 Market sts.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS,
HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,
Cor. Point ave. and Duquesne Way, near Point,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL WELL ENGINES, DRIVING PIPE,
And all machinery used about Oil Wells. Machinery and Castings of every description made to order. Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and New York references given. ap6-6m

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
ja25-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

A. BRADLEY, Pres't.....W. VANKIRK, Sec'y
ETNA STOVE COMPANY,
(Successor to A. Bradley.)
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING
STOVES.
Among which are the celebrated
EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN
(Coal Cook-stoves), the
POMONA, LEDGER AND IRON-SIDES
(Wood Cook-Stoves). Manufacture
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.
Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. ja25-1y

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KIEFER, STRAUB & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
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VULCAN WORKS,
Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
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Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
And manufacturers of
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BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at highest rates—
U. S. 6 per cents, 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do 1881 Bonds.
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U. S. Seven Thirties.
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All sorts of other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
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Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD

J. M. TIERNAN, PRES'T. | PH. R. MERTS, V.P.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS MAY 1, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked
U. S. 6's, 1881	.....	119 50
Allegheny county 5's	99 00	.....
Allegheny city 6's	.....	100 00
Connellsville 6's	74 50	.....
Connellsville stock, non-int	9 50	12 25
Do do in	12 25	.....
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank	71 50	.....
Dalzell	5 50	6 00
Columbia	.....	53 00
Oil Basin, with div	10 00	.....
El Dorado	.....	1 25
Turtle Creek and Cherry Run	.....	90
Merchants' Oil Co	.....	50
Hitchite	.....	65
Cherry Run & Pit Hole	.....	90
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 60	2 00
Federal	.....	1 15
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	.....	1 20
Oil to Valley	.....	1 60
McAboy and Cherry Run	80	.....
Paxton	.....	4 00
Caldwell	4 80	.....
Mingo Coal	.....	15 25
Great American	.....	4 00
Hemlock	.....	2 00
Pittsburgh and New York	.....	1 20
Tack	1 65	2 00
Union Lubric	.....	80
Phœnix Oil Co	.....	1 10
Macksburg	.....	3 25

REPORTS.

$2,000 5 20's, Coupons, off at 101 00.

MONDAY, May 1—P. M.

The increased activity in the Stock Exchange is owing partly to favorable news from some companies, but mainly to the fact that holders are beginning to realize the true position and relative value which stocks bear towards other commodities.

The same amount of Petroleum, or an equal number of acres of oil territory, or even bushels of wheat, can now be purchased with the proceeds of a given number of most of the good Oil Stocks, as before the late decline—and as for the class of Companies got up to sell, and which are now entirely unsalable, the sooner they are buried out of sight, the better will it be for the oil interest and business generally. Such Stocks only throw discredit upon this class of securities, and absorb capital which would be usefully employed.

The present is a good time for sifting the wheat from the chaff, and holders are availing themselves of opportunities of ascertaining in the true character of Oil Companies, and selling out those that give no promise of future results, and investing the proceeds in companies where a good strike may enable them to retrieve their losses.

The street is full of rumors of recent strikes and wells of good shows of oil, and we may confidently expect some heavy wells soon, from the number down so near the depth at which oil is usually found.

The fact of crude oil maintaining its price in the face of declining gold, is evidence that so far as regards Oil Stocks the bottom has been touched, and capitalists waiting for the turning point may as well make their selections and pitch in.

—There was a firmer feeling in stocks on 'Change this evening. The impression is now general that prices will advance on all producing companies, and holders are more confident in their investments. The sales to-night were as follows:

500 shares	Central Basin	8
200 do	do	9
150 do	do	9
150 do	do	10
20 do	Columbia	50
10 do	do	50
20 do	do	49
30 do	do	49
10 do	Duck Creek	10
100 do	Federal	
100 do	Merchants'	
50 do	Stella	
100 do	Western Pennsylvania	00
100 do	do	00
100 do	do	1
100 do	do	1
100 do	do	1
100 do	do	1
100 do	Cherry Run and Pit Hole	
30 do	Columbia	49

The closing quotations for the list were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Connellsville	77	1 00
Allegheny 6s	99 00	100 00
Connellsville	.....	7 00
Stenbenville	.....	10 50
Allegheny Valley	.....	42 00
Monongahela	.....	12 00
Allegheny	.....	25 00
Acme	.....	25 00
Allegheny & Pittsburgh	.....	9 25
Banner	85	1 25
Caldwell or Philadelphia	4 00	4 25
Central Basin	82	1 00
Cherry Run Central	1 85	2 00
Cherry Run and Red Farm	.....	1 10
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	.....	1 20
Cherry Run & Pitt Hole	80	85
Culbertson Run	.....	1 45
Dalzell	75	87
Fuller Reserve	.....	60
Great American	.....	4 00
Hemlock	.....	2 00
Horseneck	1 00	1 18
Lincoln Oil & Mining	.....	3 00
Macksburg Petroleum	.....	1 00
Meadow	.....	1 00
McAboy and Cherry Run	75	1 00
Monongahela Pioneer	.....	1 75
Nat. of Pittsburgh	.....	1 25
Nat. Refining and Storing	.....	10 00
Oil City	.....	1 75
Oil Basin, of Phila	.....	1 00
Oil City and Pittsburgh	.....	2 00
Paxton	2 25	3 25
Philips	.....	1 00
Pittsburgh and New York	80	1 00
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	1 45	2 00
Revenue	.....	1 00
Rilettie	55	65
Ross	85	98
Rynd Farm	2 50	40
Shirk Farm	.....	90
Star Wells	80	90
Tack Petroleum, of N. Y	1 25	1 80
Tarr, Storey & Cherry Run	70	85
Whitley Creek	.....	2 00

The Crops and the Fruit.

We find the following in the Bureau County *Pat-lot* of the 25th:

"The wheat crop will turn out about as we hoped early in the season, fully two-thirds of the usual yield, taking all the central and north western States together, and as for the spring crops no season ever opened more favorably.

"What little wheat there is in this section has, we understand, stood the winter finely. The crop has been so uncertain for the past few years that very little has been raised."

The following regarding the fruit is from the *State Register* of the 25th:

"On Saturday night last there was a severe frost, extending as far down as the eastern southern part of this State. Snow and hail fell after dark, and ice of the thickness of parchment formed on all standing waters. Much anxiety was felt for the safety of fruit. An examination of the germs on Sunday, justified the people's apprehensions in some measure. The peach and grapes have been nearly cut off; cherries have suffered, but it is believed that apples and peaches will only be reduced in quantity, and perhaps the fruit some little fairer in size. We applied it is no worse. The damage seemed very imminent of a total failure."

Louisiana Sugar Market.

About crops in Louisiana, a correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, in Baton Rouge says: "I have conversed with many planters within a day or two, and they generally agree that the prospect for a crop of any kind along the river for the present season is a very gloomy and doubtful one. Considerable corn has been planted; but less cotton and sugar. An old planter told me he did not believe the entire product of the sugar crop of the parish of St. Charles this year could more than supply the wants of the people of the parish. There must, therefore, be a great falling off in the cultivation of the sugar cane this year over the last, which itself supplied only a very scanty crop.

Boston Fish Market.

April 29.

There is a steady demand for codfish at very firm prices. The receipts from the Georges fishery have been large, though principally at ports south of Boston. The old stock of fish has been reduced to a very small compass, and prime dry lots are scarce and command extreme rates.

Sales of Grand Bank a $8 25@8 75, and Bay Fundy, $9 50@10 00 for large; small are scarce and held at $8@8 50 per quintal, packed. Hake are scarce and nominal at $5 50@6 00, loose, and $6 50 packed. Pollock are lower at $4 50@5 00 per quintal, loose. Mackerel are unsettled and holders are anxious to realize. Sales of No. 1 Bay at $14@15, and shore $23; No. 2 Bay $12@13, and shore $16 per bbl; No. 3 are scarce and nominal at $10@12 per bbl for medium and large. Alewives are out of the market. In pickled herring, small sales of shore at $6@10 per barrel.—*Bulletin.*

Philadelphia Cotton Market.

The market has been excited and quite active, during the past week, owing to the rapid advance in goods, and prices are 12@15c higher, with a good demand, partly speculative at the improvement. The want of stock and fluctuations of holders, however, checks business which is less active at the close, and prices rather weak. This week's sales reach about 1,800 bales, at 37½@38c for low and good Middling quality, closing quiet at 38@38½c for Middlings.

Coal at Louisville.

There is but a limited supply in the market. Sales of best Pittsburgh, delivered, at 30c. Pomeroy 29c delivered in the city, 22c to boats.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, | Tuesday, May 2, 1865. |

Business was not very active yesterday. The demand and sales being limited. The receipts of produce continue regular. The weather has again changed; yesterday it was cool, overcoats being in demand. The Allegheny and Monongahela rivers are again on the rise. This fact has caused a resumption of trade to all points. The Allegheny river boats have resumed their trips, and business on that stream is again lively. On the other hand the business aspect was perceptible. Among the arrivals was the "Iron City," after a flying trip to Parkersburg. She will return at 11 a. m. this day. The "Onward," from St. Louis, had a good trip of miscellaneous freight. She is announced for Cincinnati on Thursday. The new steamer Lorena leaves for Cincinnati this day. The Minnecola did not succeed in getting off yesterday. She is announced for St. Louis this day. The Silver Cloud No. 2, will load for St. Louis, in turn after the Minnecola. She will be followed by the Empire City. The Emma Graham, from Zanesville, had a good trip, as usual. She will return to that port this day at 4 p. m. The present rise in our rivers will enable the tow boats to leave for the lower ports with another cargo. The following boats were making ready, viz: Eagle, Storm No. 2, Tigress, Bengal Tiger, Lion, Tom Jones, Coal Valley, Tom Farrow, Lake Erie No. 3, Coal Hill, Hercules, Tom Rees, Shingess, O. H. Ormsby, Warner, Alps, Hornet and George Albree. The Hard Times is undergoing sundry alterations and improvements. She will be one of the best boats of her class afloat when completed. Freights for the lower ports were moderately plenty, particularly for Cincinnati and Louisville. Among the freight list of the steamer Onward were 60 bales of cotton, consigned to our cotton manufacturers. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

HAY—There were no receipts by wagon. The owners appear to be holding back to obtain better prices. The market for some days past has been dull, with a limited inquiry.

BACON—The firmness we noticed yesterday continues. There was a large demand for choice meat, particularly sugar-cured hams. We note sales of 40 tierces at 21½@22c; 10 do at 22c, and 15 do at 22½, the marking closing firm. Pain hams were in limited request. Sales of shoulder in lots comprising 15,000 lbs at 17@17½c. Sales of 12,000 lbs sides, rib ed, at 18@18½. Country parcels sold at various prices as per quality.

LARD—The demand continues limited. The sales were confined principally to dray load parcels. Holders seemed more firm and were full-passed with. Nothing sufficient for their time will soon come. The sales made were at the following prices. Extra family $8 50, $8 75, $9 00, and $9 25 per barrel, the latter for choice brands. Country in small lots at 15½@16c.

EGGS were scarce. The demand being in advance of the supply prices have further advanced. The sales reach 50 bbls from store at 22@23c ₰ doz.

DRIED APPLES were more inquired for. We note sales 16 bbls at 9 ₰ lb.

BUTTER—Prices ruled about the same as before, and seem to have reached the top; 24 pkgs were disposed of at prices ranging from 30, 35@35½. The latter for a No. 1 article. Inferior sold at various prices.

POTATOES—The sales continue liberal at 90c, $1 00@1 10 per bushel. The demand was steady, but not very active. Sales 64 boxes W. R. 21@22c, very choice 23c.

ONIONS were in good demand, particularly Clover. The last sale we reported was at $18 50 ₰ bbl. Dealers are asking an advance, the supply being limited. Sales of 10 bbls purchased at $5 60. Flax was steady at $2 ₰ bush.

MESS PORK—The speculative movements in the leading cities have come to grief in most of them, and the effect has been more disastrous than buyers. Prices were altogether nominal, we omit them as no two dealers agree.

LARD—The market is firm, with an advance. Buyers were shy and not disposed to take hold at present asking prices.

BACON—The inquiry was quiet with a moderate demand, with sales of city rectified at $2 12@2 15.

APPLES—The fact is there are no choice apples in the market. Inferior qualities sell at various prices.

GRAIN—The market has undergone no change. Wheat is very scarce, only small parcels have changed hands; the terms were withheld. Oats—Sales of 1,500 bushels at 62@65c; 1,000 bush do at 66c. Corn was more active at the usual advance. Rye was a shade better, dealers manifesting more disposition to operate. Sales of 3 car loads at 90@95c. Barley and Rye were dull.

Pittsburgh Lumber and Timber Market.

TUESDAY, May 2, 1865.

TIMBER—The market continues very firm owing to the limited stock in the market.

RAFTS TIMBER—Sales choice 21,000 feet at 21 cents, delivered at the Mill. Sales 30,000 feet at 20 cents. Sales Box Board Timber at 16@18 cents.

BOARDS—The market was firm and is likely to remain so owing to light stocks on hand. All parcels offered found ready purchasers at $25 per M.—in the water.

SHINGLES—Scarce and sell readily in this rate at $7@8 per M.

New York Iron Market.

April 29.

Iron—Duty: Bars, 1 to 1½ cents ₰ lb; Railroad 70 ₰ 100 ₰; Boiler and Plate, 1½ cents ₰ lb; Sheet Band, Hoop and Scroll, 1¾ to 1½ cents ₰ lb; Pig, $60 ton; Polished Sheet, 3 cents ₰ lb.

Pig—Scotch, No. 1 (coal) ₰ ton..... 52 —@55 —
Pig, American, No 1 (coal)..... 42 50@43 —
Bar, Swedes, ass'd sizes (in gold)..... 92 50
Store Prices.
Bar, Swedes, assorted sizes..... 185 —@195 —
Bar, English, Refined..... 120 —@135 —
Bar, English, Common..... 110 —@120 —
Sweed, English..... 165 —@225 —
Bar, Ameri an Common & Refined 130 —@130 —
Band, English..... 160 —@165 —
Sheet Russia, Juniata..... 17 50@182 50
Rods, English, 2@3-16 inch..... 135 —@2 35 —
Hoop, English..... 160 —@245 —
Nail Rod, English..... @ —
Sheet, Russia..... 250 —@ —
Sheet, English, Single, Double & Treble..... 80 —@ 11
Sheet, American, Single, Double & Treble..... 9 —@ 11
Rails, English, (good) ₰ ton. 58 —@ —
Rails, American..... 70 —@100 —
Nails—Duty: Cut, 7½; Wrought, 2½ Horse Shoe 5 cents ₰ lb (Cash.)
Horse Shoe, Old..... ₰ 100 lb 7 —@ —
Horse Shoe, Forged (7d & 8d)..... ₰ lb 8 25@8 50
Horse Shoe, Forged (4d & 5d)..... ₰ lb 9 —@ —
Steel—Duty: 30 per cent. ad val.
Cast, American Refined..... 22 —@ 25
Cast, English, Refined..... 25 —@ 30
Blister, American..... 16 —@ 18
Blister, English..... 18 —@ 20
Spring, American..... 12 —@ 14
Spring, English..... 14 —@ 16
German, ass'd marks..... 14 —@ 16
Tire, American..... 12 —@ 14
Tire, English..... 14 —@ 16
Plough, American..... 12 —@ 14
Plough, English..... 14 —@ 16
Machinery, American..... 14 —@ 16
Machinery, English..... 16 —@ 18
Spring, American..... 12 —@ 14
Spring, English..... 14 —@ 16
Cast, American, Refined..... 22 —@ 25
Cast, English, Refined..... 25 —@ 30
Blister, American..... 16 —@ 18
Blister, English..... 18 —@ 20
Spring, American..... 12 —@ 14
Spring, English..... 14 —@ 16
German, ass'd marks..... 14 —@ 16
Tire, American..... 12 —@ 14
Tire, English..... 14 —@ 16
Plough, American..... 12 —@ 14
Plough, English..... 14 —@ 16
Machinery, American..... 14 —@ 16
Machinery, English..... 16 —@ 18
—*Shipping List.*

Boston Iron Market.

April 29.

With the diminished consumption for government purposes which must follow the close of our civil war, the market for pig is dull and prices [illegible] 1865.

We note small sales of Scotch No. 1 Garisherie and other brands, at $56@60 ₰ ton.

Ingot is selling at $50@58 ₰ ton, cash. Charcoal Pig is in limited supply, and selling in small lots for special purposes at $65@90 ₰ ton, as to quality. English bar 18 dull and lower with small sales at $120@125 ₰ ton for common, and $130@145 for refined; American do $110@115 ₰ ton. Swedes, English bar 18 dull and lower with small sales at $120@125 ₰ ton for common, and $130@145 for refined; American do $110@115 ₰ ton. Cleveland, Iron Dale and Hematite, 77½; Illinois Central Scrip, 117; Cumberland, 48; Quicksilver, 61; Erie, 81½; Hudson, 113; Reading, 104½; Michigan Southern, 70½; Fort Wayne, 105½; Rock Island, 103½; North Western, 32; do preferred, 62½; Fort Wayne, 105½; Ohio and Mississippi Sixes, 67; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 31½.

EVENING BOARD.

NEW YORK, May 1.

At Gallagher's Evening Exchange, Gold, 142½; New York Central, 109½; Erie, 81½; Hudson, 113; Reading, 103½; Michigan Southern, 70½; Fort Wayne, 105½; Illinois Central, 116½; Pittsburgh, 77½; Rock Island, 103½; North Western, 32; do preferred, 62½; Fort Wayne, 105½; Ohio and Mississippi Sixes, 67; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 31½.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, May 1.

Petroleum firmer. Refined in bond, 55@56c Refined free, 75@76. Sales of 1800 bbls Crude at 39.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 1.

Cotton dull, heavy and decidedly lower, 42@ 43c for middling. Flour heavy and 10@15c lower; 6,700 bbls for extra Ohio, $9 50@10 50; extra Genesee heavy with no buyers at outside quotations. Included in the sales are 1000 bbls extra Ohio, $9 30@9 40; 1,000 bbls Western, at $8 90@9 20; 1,000 bbls Genesee, at $9 50@9 60. Wheat dull and drooping; $1 73 for winter red Western and $1 85 for Amber State. Corn quiet, but 1@2c lower; sales 40,000 bushels; mixed Western, $1 45 for new and old mixed Western; $1 48 for new yellow Southern. Oats heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 70,000 bushels; Canada and State, 76@77c; Jersey, 80c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork heavy; sales of 3,000 bbls; new mess, closing at $28 50, cash; $28 00@28 50 for '63-4 do, cash and regular way, closing at $28 50, cash; $28 00@28 50 for '64 do, cash and regular way; $25 50@26 00 for prime mess; also, 3000 bbls new mess for May and June and July, sellers option, at $28 50@29 00. Total stock, old and new, 16,000 bbls. Lard heavy, 50@75 better; same date, last month, 96,182 barrels; same date last year 93,190 bbls. Beef steady at $8 50@9 00 for prime mess; $11 00@11 50 for prime. May list, 77,474 packages; same date last month 58,695 packages; same date last year 50,302 packages. Whiskey dull at $2 37@2 38 for Ohio and $2 35@2 36 for Western. Rice quiet and steady. Molasses dull; Porto Rico 70c. Wool dull. Pork steady and unchanged. Freights dull.

Receipts of wheat, closing at $8 50, cash; $8 00@8 50 for '63-4 do, cash and regular way, closing at $28 50, cash; $28 00@28 50 for '64 do, cash and regular way; $25 50@26 00 for prime mess; also, 3000 bbls new mess for May and June and July, sellers option, at $28 50@29 00. Total stock, old and new, 16,000 bbls. Lard heavy, 50@75 better; same date, last month, 96,182 barrels; same date last year 93,190 bbls. Beef steady at $8 50@9 00 for prime mess; $11 00@11 50 for prime. May list, 77,474 packages; same date last month 58,695 packages; same date last year 50,302 packages. Whiskey dull at $2 37@2 38 for Ohio and $2 35@2 36 for Western. Rice quiet and steady. Molasses dull; Porto Rico 70c. Wool dull. Pork steady and unchanged. Freights dull.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, May 1.

Gold is quite active this morning, and considerable of that taken in payment at the Treasury office is finding its way into the market. The opening price was 145½, against 146½ on Saturday evening, and after an advance to 145¾ the price before noon settled down to 145¼.

New York Money & Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 1.

Money fairly active at 5@6 per cent., chiefly at latter rate. Sterling dull at 109@109¾. Government Stocks decidedly firmer, with a fair demand. American Gold more active and lower, opening at 145, declining to 142¾, and closing at 143. The Weekly Bank Statement shows decrease, $445,622; Specie decrease, $72,375; circulation decrease, 539,551; deposits increase, $4,944,539; Legal-tenders increase, $8,141,-000. Stocks irregular; Toledo, 86; Michigan Southern and Prairie Du Chein, 42½; Toledo, 108; Northwestern, 32½; Northwestern preferred, 73½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 77¾; Illinois Central Scrip, 117; Cumberland, 48; Quicksilver, 61; Erie, 81½; Hudson, 113; Reading, 104½; Michigan Southern, 70¾; Fort Wayne, 105¾; Illinois Central, 116½; Pittsburgh, 77½; Rock Island, 103½; North Western, 32; do preferred, 62½; Fort Wayne, 105½; Ohio and Mississippi Sixes, 67; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 31½.

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New York Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, May 1.

The deviations from the returns of the previous week are as follows: Loans, decrease, $445,622; Specie, decrease, $72,375; Circulation, decrease, 539,551; Deposits, increase $8,944,539; Legal Tender, increase, $8,141,377.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, | Tuesday, May 2, 1865. |

The oil market continues firm with a fair demand, and holders are disposed to put up the figures a shade. This has, to a certain extent, checked operations. The supply in the market is light, and the demand during the past ten days. Probably some fifteen thousand barrels have passed into the hands of dealers, who have purchased on speculation. This, together with the other transactions, have materially reduced the supply. The receipts since our last were, by the Allegheny river, three thousand eight hundred and sixty-five barrels; by the Monongahela slack water navigation, three hundred barrels. Total river receipts, four thousand one hundred and sixty-five barrels. The receipts by rail and canal are good boating stiffness. The following packets left for the Venango Oil Regions: The Ida Rees, Urilda, Echo No. 2 and Leclaire No. 2. The Belle was due. She will probably be found at the Landing this morning. The Petrolia No. 2 will take her departure this day. The latest from Oil City represents the market as being firm, with plenty of buyers. On the return of the boats from Oil City we may look for a large increase in receipts. The demand for low grades was fair, and the current rates were 22@23c, packages returned; 28@31c packages included. Refined oils were more inquired for. The market was firm, but prices were unchanged. Naphta and Residuum were neglected; prices nominal.

CRUDE OIL.—The market yesterday was firm in a good demand. Sales of 100 bbls at 39c. The sales were not large, and among them were 100 bbls at 39c, packages returned; 100 do at 39½c, packages returned; 100 do at 39½c, packages returned; 100 do at 39½c, packages included; 135 do at 39½c; 75 bbls do at 39c, packages included. It may be proper to remark that certain large operators are not offering their stocks. Among the reasons may be noted 200 barrels of Fayette County oil, now on the Monongahela, and 200 bbls of Western oil on the upper rivers.

The Democrat, of the same date, says:

Steamboats Captured up Yazoo River.—The steamers Keota and Dalton, which left Chicago during the week, in which were 1,000 bales of cotton, had the good luck to fall in with Rose's brigade of Texas rangers a few miles below Yazoo City, on the 24th inst. These gallant cavaliers immediately took possession of the boats, without any trouble. The officers and crew were allowed to go for mainle balls and powder, submitting with apparently a good grace to the work of the day. The cavalry captured the boats, and all everything valuable. It was with great difficulty that the Captain of the Union saved his boat from being burned; after considerable talk upon the subject of the destruction of boats, they generously agreed that the boat should not be burned if the Captain would pay him one thousand dollars in specie, which he did, and we are informed that he paid this in preference to having the boat destroyed.

Rebel Long Range Battery.—The Democrat says:—Gen. Osterhaus's command left Yazoo City this morning, but pleasant after. Business on the wharf-boat, with still a great deal too much tonnage. Just as the lines were at the wharf twenty-five steamboats.

The Upper Mississippi is about stationary all along. Minnesota and Illinois rivers are also stationary. There is ten feet of water to Cairo, fourteen feet to Keokuk, seven feet on the Rapids, eleven feet in the Illinois, and eight in the Missouri.

The Muscatine, Captain J. J. Robinson, D. V. Bagley, Clerk, arrived yesterday from St. Paul with a full cargo, every pound of freight she could take along, and a really fine passenger list. In this arrival we find the great benefit accruing to the public from the opening of Lake Pepin and extension of navigation to St. Paul. Captain Robinson has a fine packet, and he richly deserves the success he continued success. The Muscatine will leave this afternoon for St. Paul.

The Steamer Minnie M. Kyle, Nevada left Louisville for St. Paul on the 26th, and Armenia and Wasantia arrived.

The Savanna will leave early next week for the Upper Mississippi.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Zanesville.

PER EMMA GRAHAM,—Clarke & Co, 10 bbls flour; 35 bbls eggs, 21 bbls dried apples, 5 bbls flaxseed, 18 kegs butter, 1 chest tea, 437 rolls leather, 2 bbls leather, 2 do do, 2 cases boots, 6 bbls eggs, 1 box eggs; R E Sellers, 2 boxes medicines; Ardesco Oil Co, 91 oil barrels; A Green, 1 box sundries; Logan & Gregg, 2 coils rope; Ball & Dalzell, 1 pcs oil cloth; J Oldfield, 1 bbl do; Gill, Brandt & Co, 1 bundle leather; M Bath & Anger, 85 bales hay; Jno M Bennet, 1 bbl do; Wm Dunlevy, 1 bbl do; Stelz & Brother, 1 box and 1 pkg dry goods; Joseph Gardner, 60 bbls eggs; J Rich, 1 bbl eggs, 1 bbl lard; Cook & Armstrong, 10 bbls eggs; Head & Metzger, 2 skts rags, 2 bbls eggs; Jordon, Hollister & Co, 3 bbls, 1 keg butter.

St. Louis.

PER ONWARD,—E H Myers & Co, 45 tcs bacon Franklin Mills, 3 bales; Jos Fleming, 3 bbls pork; S Ewalt & Co, 20 kegs lard; Knox & Parker 6 bbls bacon; Shoemaker & Lang, 5 tubs and 1 pail lard; Ballon, 3 kegs lard; N J Hanna, 64 tcs lard; R E Sellers & Co, 10 bbls oil; W Sumner & Co, 31 machines; Thomas & Bro, 60 bales cotton; H Clark, 2 cases hats; Means & Coffin, 6 pkgs; Mason, Pease & Co, 15 bbls oil; Hutchinson & Co, 3 bbls oil; J B Rogers, 1 bbl; W Hasslage, 4 bbls oil; J M Snowden, 5 bbls oil and 1 bbl do; J Lockhart, 10 kgs soap; At well, Lee & Co, 5 bbls oil; J W Taylor, 11 bbls and 4 boxes tobacco; J Dalzell & Son, 20 bbls flour, 9 pckgs; Bair, Spang & Co, 1335 ps spring, 4 bdls do; Clarke & Co, 18 sks and 2 bbls hog hair, 1 bbl, 1 tcs bacon; Clarke & Co, 1000 lbs bacon; Clarke & Co, 150 sacks wheat; J M'Donald, 24 bbls oil; A Gordon, 3 casks bacon; Logmyer & Voskamp, 181 barrels flour; W R Beck, 15 pkgs; P Baltz, 17 do.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Ft. Wayne & Chicago R.R.—

F Sellers, 720 sides, 2,600 shoulders; E H Myers, 6 mattresses hams; D Wallace, 30 bbls flour; Culp & Sheppard, 266 bags barley, 150 bags car corn, 33 bags shelled corn, 1 car barley; Slocum & Buell, 1 car hay; J J Rabwa, 4 cars staves; R Dalzell, 4 boxes cheese; H Riddle, 8 pkgs mdse; J Knox, 4 do do; A McClintock, 1 car hoops; J Ludwig, 195 bags corn; H Hackmaster, 1 car bricks; Watt & Wilson, 20 half bbls fish; R H Jack, 10 do do; Little, Bard & Patton, 20 do do; S Ewart, 39 do do; J B Canfield, 25 firkins butter; Lippincott & Co, 1 circular saw.

Total	3,305
Oil Receipts per Monongahela River.	
Kice & Co	200 | Shriver & Lazier... 100
Total	300

Imports Oil per Allegheny R. R.

GOING EAST.

Standard Oil Company, 123 bbls tar for Philadelphia.

TITUSVILLE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE PETROLEUM REPORTER, | April 27, 1865. |

Everything in the oil world looks bright and encouraging. Prices are fine, and the general feeling is that we are standing on sure ground. Large demands are daily made and supplied, and the stock remaining on hand is never excessively large. Some calls are made for foreign shipment and the coming week will probably witness a large supply going that way. The following are the current rates:

Crude at well, 66 ₰ bbl; Crude at Titusville, $7 50 per bbl; Crude refined, $11 25; Refined free, bbls included, 65@70c; Refined oil barrels, $3 25@3 50; Crude oil barrels, $1 00.

Hauling to this point $1 25@1 50.

In real estate the signs are equally auspicious. The prices are beginning to recover their former buoyancy, and good territory commands prices approximating their old level. This will undoubtedly continue, and we are certainly settling upon a career of steady and unbroken prosperity. With the coming summer and future developments the prices of land will be greatly enhanced; so that no fears need be entertained of the old business diminishing.

Wool Sales at Philadelphia.

Wool—The market has been almost at a stand since our last notice, with very little inquiry, and but few transactions. At the close, however, there was more inquiry and more firmness in prices. Among the sales were:

20,000 lbs fleece at	70@75c
6,000 lbs	70@80c
6,000 lbs	80@85c
6,000 lbs Ohio fleece	68@70c
12,000 lbs Illinois and Wisconsin	60@65c
2,000 lbs Merino pulled	65@70c
5,000 lbs unwashed	50@51c

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